THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,956. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
BILLIARDS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—FIRST PAGE—Fourth and Fifth columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
EUROPE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
EYES AND EARS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
EVENING TELEGRAM—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
FINE ARTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FURNITURE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
LECTURE SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
MEDICAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
POLITICAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A.—IF BENEDICT HERMANN, OR ANY PERSON knowing his whereabouts or address, will communicate with WM. CARTER, Herald office, he will learn of something to his advantage.

BROOKLYN OR WEST MEDFORD.—ABSENCE THE worst one. Come immediately.

CREVISONS.—THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST (NUMBER limited) for next Crevison hop, in March, is now open at Lynch & Bornstein's, 1,123 Broadway.

DIAMOND EYES.

DIVORCE, MONDAY EVENING.—YOUNG LADY IN black, second row balcony chairs. Please address SERIOUS, box 4,115, Post office, who sat third to your right.

FRIDAY, 1:30 P. M., FOURTEENTH STREET, CORner Third avenue, waiting for Forty-second street car.—Will the lady who occupied corner seat oblige the gentleman whom she recognized after he left the car at Eighteenth street by sending address to LAMPA, box 145 Herald office?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDMUND AND PATrick O'Neil; the former a carpenter. These men were brought up in the parish of Tourees, townland of Blantison, county Waterford, Ireland; father's name James; mother's maiden name Catharine Burns; two brothers, John and Michael; three sisters, Mary, Margaret and Catharine. Any information of them will be thankfully received by addressing THOMAS QUIN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. Albany papers please copy.

IF CHARLES CATLIN WILL SEND HIS ADDRESS TO Lawyer M., Boston, he will hear something to his advantage. F. M.

"I MUST SETTLE MY BUTCHER'S BILL."—IF agreeable, address Dr. OGBAF, box 5,630 Post office.

J. E. COLYER, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT ELIZA beth Steam Manufacturing Company in 1867, will confer a favor by calling on or sending his address to E. G. BROWN, Elizabethport.

JULIA—SEND TO BOX 42 FOR LETTER TO-DAY. T*****.

O. K. AND PARTNER, M'G, OF SIXTH WARD FAME.—The burglary of Tuesday night last has been traced to you; return the cash box and all will be well.
BODY SNATCHER.

THREE LADIES, UP BROADWAY TO THIRTY-fourth street, Thursday afternoon.—Will the younger of the two sisters please send address to HARRY, box 157 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway?

X.—HAVE YOU BEEN ILL? WHAT HAS HAPPENED. Will you not try to come on Monday and see me? I want very much to see you. D?

3D AVENUE CAR, LATE THURSDAY EVENING: standing up; got off between Seventy-fifth and Eightieth streets; attention acknowledged by "Thank you," &c. Meet me 5th av., 11 A. M., Fifth avenue and Seventy-eighth street, or address LEGACY, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 6TH INST., A BLACK NEWFOUNDland Dog. Inquire at 123 Eighth street, rear office, opposite Clinton Hall, from 10 to 12.

LOST—TWO RINGS, ONE WITH THREE DIAMONDS, the other an emerald, surrounded by diamonds. $1,000, or if preferred, their full value as appraised by any respectable jeweler, will be paid for their return to 15 East Twenty-sixth street, and positively no questions asked or trouble made.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,457, FOR TWO SHARES of stock in the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, standing in the name of Ferdinand Suydam, John Dero, Philips Phoenix and George Henry Warren, trustees for William Whitney, Jr. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made to the company for a new certificate. Report to J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, 63 Wall street.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, A GOLD NECKlace, with oval Locket, small rose diamond in centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at FINGS & PINNER'S, 437 Broadway.

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets, a green leather Portemonnaie. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 413 Fifth avenue.

LOST—FEB. 7—POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,150, ON OR about corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, the finder will return it to Twentieth Precinct Station House, 436 West Thirty-seventh street.

LOST—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872, IN NASSAU street or Madison avenue cars, small Diamond Pin, [illegible] attached [illegible] as a keepsake present. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 76 Nassau street, room 15, and no questions asked.

LOST—A CORAL EARRING, IN AN EIGHTH OR SEVenth avenue car, or on the street. A suitable reward given if returned to M. L. RANNEY, 347 West Twenty-ninth street.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LEXINGTON avenue and Thirty-second street, a lady's Amethyst Ring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] avenue.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, ON FIFTH AVENUE, [illegible] Thirty-[illegible] street, a black leather Pocketbook, [illegible] of the owner. The finder, [illegible] T. DEALER, [illegible] place, will be [illegible] rewarded.

LOST—IN HACK NO. [illegible], ON THE 8TH INST., ABOUT [illegible] P. M., a [illegible]. The finder will be [illegible] rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] TREMAINE & [illegible], [illegible] Broome street.

LOST—IN THE EAST [illegible] OF THE AMERICAN [illegible] a [illegible] Rosewood [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] Handkerchief [illegible] reward will be given [illegible] 526 Lexington avenue.

STOLEN—YESTERDAY, A SORREL MARE [illegible] a Top Wagon [illegible] Wagon was [illegible] reward will be paid [illegible] J. F. JARVIS, New Rochelle, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, GOLD AMETHYST RING AT [illegible] Return to SAMUEL [illegible] street.

$10 REWARD.—BLACK [illegible] [illegible] street.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, A COACH DOG. FINDER apply at 143 West Twenty-fourth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 9½ P. M., corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, a red Irish Setter Dog, nose and feet tipped with white; answers to name of Dick, had on double chain collar. Return to No. 6 East Thirty-sixth street.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) for the only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 221 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 30 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies for an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 167—FEB. 9, 1872.
48, 72, 44, 35, 37, 43, 67, 76, 55, 12, 65, 62, 63, 18.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 168—FEB. 9, 1872.
6, 42, 25, 69, 3, 5, 56, 34, 78, 40, 73, 39, 70, 9.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 67—FEB. 9, 1872.
23, 58, 74, 51, 24, 20, 70, 31, 2, 24, 11, 26, 75, 33.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 68—FEB. 9, 1872.
19, 28, 2, 22, 51, 64, 8, 16, 13, 69, 35, 6, 44, 23.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—THE COMMITTEE ON Railroads of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will hold a meeting in room No. 10, City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, February 10, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Parties whose interests are aggrieved or impaired by the running of freight cars in Centre street will then be given a hearing.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS 32 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York for the year 1872 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 8, 1872, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1872, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. J. CREAMER, WM. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR February 8 received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 9 of the Laws of 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the city and county of New York will be held at the Comptroller's office, in the new Court House, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the 10th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk of Board of Apportionment and Audit.
NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, WE HAVE RECEIVED the two highest prizes of 8th inst. J. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS, JOS. BATES & CO., 15 Wall street, Post office box 4,204, New York.

TAXES.—NOTICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES FOR the West Farms Tax district.
Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Receiver of Taxes for the West Farms Tax district, have received the town, school and other assessment rolls of said district, and that I shall be at my office, in the station house, Tremont, each day of the week (Sundays and holidays excepted), on and after Monday, January 15, 1872, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, and between the hours of seven and nine o'clock on each Saturday evening, to receive the taxes for the said district.
On all taxes paid before the expiration of thirty days from the 15th day of January, 1872, only one per cent will be added; after thirty days from said date two per cent will be added; after sixty days from said date five per cent will be added.
E. D. HAMILTON, Receiver of Taxes.
Dated WEST FARMS, Jan. 10, 1872.

VERONES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 51 WEST Sixteenth street; established 1850.—Celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, all Nervous Affections and extracting metallic substances from the system.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba Jan. 23. Kentucky, class 168, Nos. 6, 42, 25 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seedling Geraniums.

FOR SALE—A FINE BREECH-LOADING GUN, TEN bore, thirty-inch barrel, Dougall patent; very strong, close shooting; equal to new. Address G. B. G., box 857 Post office.

TO LET—AT FLEETWOOD PARK, THE CLUB HOUSE; saloon under Grand Stand; privilege to sell pools on the Grand Stand; privilege of the Hitching Grounds. For terms apply to GEORGE M. TURNER, 112 Wall street.

WANTED—A NO. 12 BREECH-LOADING GUN; DOUgall patent preferred. Address GUN, Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—JAMES JENKINS AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT public auction this day (Saturday), February 10, at 11 o'clock, at 1,501 Broadway, near Forty-first street, 1 Team of Truck or Express Horses, are excellent workers and warranted sound and kind; 1 Bay Mare, 16 hands high, suitable for cart, truck or heavy work; also 3 Express Wagons, 4 Open Wagons, 1 Depot Wagon, 3 Top Wagons, 1 Carpenter's Wagon, 2 Rockaways, 1 Skeleton Wagon, 1 Doctor's Gig, 1 Coach, 1 Brett, 1 Coupe Rockaway, 6 Sleighs, Single and Double Harness of all descriptions, Sleigh Bells, Robes, Blankets, Surcingles, Halters, Whips, &c. N. B.—The above stock will positively be sold to highest bidder, without any reservation whatever; also the entire Buildings to let for storage or business purposes. Possession immediately.
JENKINS & DUFF, Auctioneers.

A BREWSTER ROAD WAGON, $250; ONE OPEN WAgon, $75; one Rockaway, $125; Top Pony Phaeton, $165; three second Coaches, $250 to $750; open Pony Phaeton, $115; one Express Wagon, $90; one Top Wagon, $150; also four first class Harness and one Caffrey Sulky, 55 pounds, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleighs, Bells, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 28 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockways $120, leather top Buggies $140, Pony Phaetons $115, top Ponys $155, depot Wagons $125, Express Wagons $100. All of our own manufacture.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT COUPES, COUPE ROCKAways, six-seat Westchesters, Victorias, Phaetons, Pony Carriages, Depot Wagons, Basket Phaetons, new and second hand; lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

A.—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR GOOD STABLES ON and near Murray Hill.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A TWO WHEELED DOG Cart, Harness and stylish Horse, all in good order, may find a purchaser by addressing T. A., Albemarle Hotel.

A SECOND HAND COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, ALSO assortment new and second hand Carriages selling off cheap, to close business. Chance for bargains.
TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL KENTUCKY BRED HORSE, late from Chicago; iron gray, long silver tail, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, sound, kind, very stylish; good double or single [illegible]; a fine family or gentleman's horse in every respect; price $650 cash; take him or leave him. Call at 1,253 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH ENGlish Mail Phaeton [illegible] of Twenty-fifth street, [illegible] for sale cheap, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 115 East Thirty-[illegible] street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FULL SPRING WAGON, nearly new, and a single seat [illegible] Dusenbury & Van Dusen; also the [illegible] for John R. Lawrence. Can be seen at DUSENBURY & VAN DUSEN'S, 125 and 127 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY ETHAN ALLEN Mare [illegible] years old, 15½ hands high [illegible] and [illegible] Apply at New York [illegible] Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD TEAM, A [illegible] and [illegible] Apply at stables, 225 West Forty-eighth street, near Broadway.

HARNESS—FROM $8 [illegible].—HARNESS OF ALL KINDS [illegible] than ever before, at the [illegible] and Harness [illegible] street.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES [illegible] WHITE'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

SECOND HAND AND [illegible] CARRIAGES [illegible] Sleighs [illegible] Rockaways, Depot Wagons [illegible] Coupes, Rockaways [illegible].
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

VERY [illegible] FOR SALE, CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL BAY [illegible] 481 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—[illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] HORSE [illegible]. ADDRESS [illegible] Herald office.

$500.—A COMPLETE PHAETON'S TURNOUT [illegible] Phaeton, Buggy, Harness [illegible] CHESTER LAMB, East Fifty-eighth street [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, 341 and 343 East Fourth street.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages	$2,178,450 00
Stock Investments	6,059,050 00
Amount Loaned on Public Stocks	695,948 50
Real Estate, cost $52,681 35 ... Market value, $75,000; standing on books at $52,681 35	52,681 35
Cash	380,587 47
Accrued Interest and Premium on Stocks	331,110 36
Total	$9,678,607 64

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$9,163,119 62
Principal	$8,920,157 50
Interest credited for 1st of January, 1872	243,962 12
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	515,488 06
Total	$9,678,607 68

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of January 1, 1872	21,916
Number of accounts opened during the year 1871	5,936
Number of accounts closed during the year 1871	4,436
Number of accounts opened since organization	72,765
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1871	$3,353,739 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,834,557 96
Amount withdrawn during the year 1871	2,795,164 05
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1871	601,808 99
Amount of interest credited to depositors during the same period	500,818 96
Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1871, and when credited—January, $242,339 16; July, $258,479 80.	
Rate per cent of dividends or interest to depositors during the past year, 5 and 6 per cent.	

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate in the City of New York.

Market value, $5,067,700	$2,178,450 00
Stock Investments, viz.:—	
United States Bonds, par	$1,516,600 00
New York State Stock, par	110,000 00
South Carolina Bonds, par, $150,000	85,000 00
City of New York Stock, par	3,372,300 00
City of Brooklyn Stock, par	295,000 00
City of Utica Stock, par	93,600 00
City of Albany Stock, par	42,000 00
City of Syracuse Stock, par	275,000 00
City of Oswego Stock, par	104,000 00
County of New York Stock, par	58,000 00
County of Westchester Bonds, par	2,5[illegible] 00
Demand Loans on United States Bonds, State Stock and City of New York Stock	695,948 50
Banking House, market value, $75,000; cost	52,681 35
Cash	380,587 47
Accrued Interest and Premium on Stocks	331,110 36
Total	$9,678,607 68

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1872—W. W. LYON, Notary Public, New York county.

A.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.
Merchants, manufacturers, &c., requiring more capital, or persons desiring to invest money, or enter any approved business, will meet with responsible parties and desirable opportunities (carefully investigated) at our office. No charge against investors.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Agents, 93 Broadway.
References.
G. J. N. Zabriskie, Esq., Cashier People's Bank, 395 Canal street.
C. B. Camp, Esq., of C. B. Camp & Co., Cotton Brokers, 142 Pearl street.
Erastus Titus, Esq., Cracker Bakery, 293 Washington st.

ASSESSMENT.—GOULD & CURRY SILVER MINING Co., $15 coin per share; delinquent March 4; sale 26th. Payment may be made at Agency Bank of California.
February 7, 1872. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—ON NEW York and Brooklyn improved and New York unimproved property. Apply to W. L. CARPENTER, office of Winans, Sands & Garretson, 55 Liberty street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GOLD MINING PROPERTY in Virginia; plenty of timber; stream of water runs through the property. E. G. LOCKE, 129 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST MORTGAGES OF $3,500 each, on three brick, stone-trimmed Houses; good in all respects; fifteen minutes' walk from Wall street ferry, in Brooklyn. Principals or their attorneys only address MORTGAGES, Herald office.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
A general meeting of the creditors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House, No. 164 Chatham street, on the 12th day of February, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all accounts and demands for and against this corporation and all its open and executory contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the undersigned receiver be declared. All persons who have not had their books balanced are requested to do so at once.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Receiver.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Counsel for Receiver.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 737 Broadway (opposite Astor place), room L.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE—ONE SUM of $10,000 and one of $7,000; principals only dealt with. Apply to JACOBS & SINK, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 7 Warren street.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE—AT LIBERAL DISCOUNT, in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

WANTED—$800 FOR ONE YEAR; A BONUS GIVEN and a chattel mortgage on property worth $4,000 as security. Address B. J., Herald office.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$5,000 WANTED—ON NEW JERSEY PROPERTY; bondsman unexceptionable. Apply to L. D. FREDRICKS, 665 Broadway.

$375,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply to W. H. BERRYMAN, No. 3 John street, room 7.

$285,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, without bonus, on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$500,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR years, without bonus, Brooklyn or New York. Money for Second and Leasehold Mortgages.
A. M. JOHNSON, 63 Liberty street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE HALL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-third street, to lease to Masonic lodges; newly and elegantly fitted up expressly for Masonic purposes; size 50x90; ceiling 18 feet. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—TO LEASE, FIRST FLOOR OVER JACKSON'S new store, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street, 25x85, desirable for a first class tailor's store; or would lease entire Upper Part together if desired. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A HANDSOME SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—West side; very best part of the avenue; plate glass front. Address FIVE YEARS, box 121 Herald office.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 125 FIFTH avenue, to lease for business purposes for five or ten years. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue, or HOLLY BROTHERS & KINSAM, No. 5 Pine street.

A WELL LIGHTED LOFT ON SECOND FLOOR, OR whole Upper Part of House, to let, for light manufacturing business. No. 7 Wooster street. Agents please take notice.

A LARGE HALL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-third street, to lease to Masonic lodges; newly and elegantly fitted up expressly for Masonic purposes; size [illegible] ceiling 18 feet. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—A.—A.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN the new granite [illegible] building of the German Savings Bank, southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, the Basement, Second and Third Floors, the interior of which [illegible] arranged to suit tenants; also the Fourth Floor, [illegible] for a large room. Apply at the German Savings Bank, No. 2 Union place, from 10 to 3 P. M.

A.—THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE HOUSE ADjoining the Masonic Temple, No. 48 West Twenty-third street, open for daily inspection. S. B. GOODALE, No. 8 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, STORES 624 AND [illegible] also [illegible] Lofts and Offices, same [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY CORNER ROOMS TO LEASE—AT 498 [illegible] also Store, 66 East [illegible] street, [illegible] west of Broadway. Apply to JANI[illegible] room [illegible].

ELEGANT HALL AND LECTURE ROOMS TO LET. [illegible] East Twenty-[illegible] street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. [illegible], BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twentieth streets.—To lease [illegible] Flats [illegible] can be seen on premises.

HALL TO LET ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, [illegible] suitable for [illegible] of [illegible].

HOUSE TO LET—IN WOOSTER STREET, LITTLE [illegible] the [illegible] purposes [illegible] M. DERMOTT, 132 [illegible].

IMPORTANT TO [illegible] TO LEASE FOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] D. M. KOEHLER.

OFFICES IN WALL STREET, PLEASANTLY LOcated [illegible] Murray street.

PRINTING OFFICE AND ROOM ADJOINING [illegible] [illegible] Apply [illegible] 232 East [illegible] street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, [illegible] with steam power. JOHN K. LAKEN, [illegible] Newark, N. J.

RENT OR SALE WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Premises Nos. 147 and 149; 50x98 block, buildings on rear, 50x25; on front 40x45. Apply to WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, 80X93, TO LET, TOgether or separate, in the most eligible factory building in the city. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, 56X44, SEParately or together, with use of steam elevator; light on all sides. Inquire of E. C. ROBINSON, 120 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORES TO LET, FIRST CLASS STORES ON PARK place, between Greenwich and Washington streets. Apply at the office of the estate of WM. RHINELANDER, deceased, 75 Barclay, northwest corner Greenwich street.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT—AT A VERY LOW price, under the new five story iron store 147 Spring street, 200 feet east of South Fifth avenue; 25x75; all the modern improvements. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

STORE AND UPPER PART OF HOUSE, TOGETHER or divided, for business; most prominent location; junction, one door from Broadway corner Sixth avenue; cheap rent. 56 West Thirty-second street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE.—TO LET, THE STORE AND Premises No. 116 Sixth avenue, one door above Ninth street. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, 76 Nassau st.

TO LET—TO JEWELLERS AND OTHERS, IN PARTS or as a whole, a large, new Jewelry Factory, with power, 35 horse, and elevator, 45 and 47 Mechanic street, Newark, N. J., also three entire Floors (75x80) feet, in the Adelphi building, corner Market and Mulberry streets; windows on all sides; no better location or facilities. Inquire of Dr. A. COLES, 272 Market street, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD AND fourth Floors, of 20,000 square foot room each, in the new, well lighted building, Fortieth street, corner of Tenth avenue; each floor is heated by steam; has hoist and water; ready for occupation on the 15th of February; business very hazardous in taking fire need not inquire. Particulars at FIRST & PRYIBIL'S, machinists, 459 Tenth avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS 39 WEST FOURTH street, and the building 121 Mercer street. Inquire of G. GUENTAL, 35 West Fourth street.

TO LET—THE HALF OF THE STORE; ALSO THE whole or a part of the basement, together or separate; 250 Third avenue. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY STORES 171 AND 181 Canal street. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, 174 Canal street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING, BASEMENT and first story Stores 15 Wooster street, near Canal, with possession. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 221 Canal street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 235 SOUTH Fifth avenue, near Canal street; possession of Store at once. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 221 Canal street.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS STORE; BASEMENT AND Subcellar and Fixtures if wanted. 75 John street.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF 913 Broadway, suitable for millinery, dressmaking, tailoring or hair business. Inquire of W. H. GIBSON, 933 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT Steam Power, at 115 Leonard street, near Broadway, for light manufacturing. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES 20 EIGHTH street and 25 and 27 Seventh street, in one parcel, for business purposes, for three or five years. Inquire of J. W. MILLER, 41 Seventh street.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Buildings, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. D[illegible], No. 60 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING 142 EIGHTH street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; suitable for piano, book or manufacturing jewelers or other business. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, 129 Eighth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LOW RENT, a fine building in Howard street, four story and basement, 26x90; lot 100; patent hoistway, &c.
HINE & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH street, a fine four story Building; fine store; suitable for any heavy business. HINE & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—STORE 19 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORner Ninth street (parlor floor), suitable for millinery, books, music or merchant tailor; also Basement Store; both fitted up in best manner. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN TENTH street and Union square, a very desirable Store for Piano warerooms or similar business; 35 feet front on Broadway, with an L, 25 feet front, on side street; possession on or before May 1. Address BANCROFT, box 2,846 Post office.

TO RENT—155 SOUTH STREET, FOUR STORY BRICK Storehouse; offices on second floor. 147 Front street, four story brick Storehouse; office on second floor. The above stores only a few doors from Peck slip. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House).

TO RENT LOW—ST. ANN AND 31 ANN STREET, CORNER of Theatre alley, large Room, second floor, 75x35; for rent to news company or light mechanical business.
ROBERT H. GOFF, 77 Cedar street.

UNION SQUARE.—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND Floors, singly or together (Broadway side of Union square), for five years; suitable for any first class business. Responsible parties only need apply of BELL BROS., on premises.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 164), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street.—Large and wide basement store to let, high ceiling; about 80 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let or for sale, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 8 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON THIRTY-fourth street, near Broadway, to rent, for $275 a month; also furnished and unfurnished Flats; immediate possession. Apply at Everett Library, 565 Sixth avenue.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE TO RENT—On Thirty-fourth street, just out of Broadway; immediate possession; with lease to May 1, 1873; rent very moderate to a good, responsible tenant.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.

East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av., 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x52	$5,000
East 23d st., near 4th av., 4 stories, high stoop, brick, 28x72	7,000
East 35th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, high stoop, 28x72, with side lights	6,000
East 38th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, English basement, 25 feet wide, with side lights	8,000
West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60	6,000
West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60	6,500
Fifth av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone, about 28 feet wide	12,000
Fifth av., between 47th and 48th sts., 4 stories, French basement, brown stone, 23x70	7,000
Madison av., opposite Madison square, 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone	6,600
Madison av., near 37th st., 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70	9,000

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.
Orders can be obtained at 35 East 17th st., Everett House.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the four story brown stone House, No. 15 Fifth avenue. Inquire of R. F. BERRIEN, 192 South Fifth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE—10 ROOMS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, good location; Harlem; rent $45; price $5,500; also large Floor to let, in private house 225 East 116th street; rent $25. Apply as above.

A.—3½ STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT HOUSE, 19 Abingdon place, to let; 16 rooms, all improvements, newly painted. Immediate possession.
E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—TO LET—FOUR STORY HOUSE AND STORE, 93 Sixth avenue; rent $1,500; responsible tenant only.
R. D. HATCH, 132 Nassau street.

A.—TO LET—FOUR STORY HOUSE, SEPARATE from store, Fourth avenue; rent $1,[illegible], seven bedrooms, parlor, dining room, every convenience.
R. D. HATCH, 132 Nassau street.

A.—TO LET—FOUR STORY HOUSE AND STORE, 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, rent $2,000; responsible tenant only. Apply to R. D. HATCH, 132 Nassau street.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN TWELFTH street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,300. Also unfurnished House in Charles street, near Waverley place, rent $1,200. Also unfurnished House in Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, rent $900.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 79 Cedar street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, on West Twenty-third street, [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] tenant for business or boarding purposes.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 8 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE, 125, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND Twentieth streets.—To lease, unfurnished. Apply before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSES IN THE CITY OF NEW York, applications [illegible] by mail, will receive prompt attention.
W. H. B. ORE, 206 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH AND OTHER WARDS, AT reasonable rents, Dwellings, neat Cottages, Store Property and Apartments. Apply at the [illegible] [illegible] street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE ELEGANT FOUR [illegible] [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue [illegible] [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LET OR LEASE THE FOUR STORY BROWN [illegible] high stoop House [illegible]. Apply to WILLIAM & [illegible] CRUIKSHANK, 80 Broadway, or Broadway [illegible].

TO LET OR LEASE THE THREE AND [illegible] [illegible] House [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] [illegible] $1,200. [illegible] 114 Lambert street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY ON WEST [illegible] [illegible] with or without steam power. [illegible] S. HARTSHORNE, 300 Broadway.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF [illegible] [illegible] every modern improvement [illegible] [illegible] $90 per month. For particulars [illegible] apply to A. M. CAFFIN, 381 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO RENT—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, Lexington avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; $1,800. Apply for permits.
JOHN W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

AT 14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET—A SECOND STORY front hall Room, costly furnished, for a single gentleman; price low; very near Broadway and restaurants.

A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, FOR GENtleman and wife; fire and gas, $15; also Rooms for single gentlemen, $8, at 209 West Twenty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, or Bedroom only, to let, with breakfast if desired, to one or two gentlemen, in the private house 147 East Twenty-first street, opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, in the upper part of Broadway, formerly occupied by a club of private gentlemen, to let. Apply at 1,259 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR WESTMINSTER Hotel; kitchen privilege if desired. 133 East Sixteenth street.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—A SECOND Floor, in private dwelling, 225 West Thirty-sixth street; bath and gas. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY—A WELL SIZED neatly furnished front Room to let, above the parlor floor, to gentlemen, without board. 105 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—SECOND STORY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH alcove; house private; no boarders. 154 Lexington av.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE, WELL FURnished front hall Bedroom, at 383 Sixth avenue, third floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, FOR housekeeping; respectable and convenient location; terms moderate. 489 Hudson street.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, FURnished, that will accommodate two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; also a front hall Room. 251 West Twenty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT Room, elegantly furnished, with Board. Table first class.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—Well furnished upper Room for a gentleman; $3 50.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms with every convenience for housekeeping to let to respectable small families.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, without Board, front Bedroom; fire, gas, hot and cold water; family strictly private.

469 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST and Thirty-second streets. Furnished Room for housekeeping, with Bedroom if desired; also large Bedroom for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NUMBER OF SMALL APARTMENTS, OF FOUR rooms, with water, &c., on floor; rent from $14 to $20 per month. Inquire of ROBT. TAGGART, 533 Hudson st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A PLEASANT Room in a genteel cottage, suitable for a gentleman and wife housekeeping; healthy and respectable neighborhood; rent $15 per month. 131 West Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.	From Boston.
ABYSSINIA..Wed'day, Feb. 14	PARTHIA..Saturday, Feb. 10
RUSSIA..Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA..Saturday, Feb. 17
ALGERIA...Wed'day, Feb. 28	SAMARIA..Saturday, Feb. 24
CALABRIA..Wed'day, March 6	SIBERIA..Saturday, March 2
CHINA..Wednesday, March 13	HECLA....Saturday, March 9
And every following Wednesday and Saturday.	And every following Saturday

Rates of Passage.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain E. Myer, will sail on Tuesday, February 13, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The CIMBRIA will sail February 27, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC, February 10, at 12:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 6 A. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking rooms and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ENGLAND, Andrews..........Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas..........Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $33, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. G. Meyer, will sail on Saturday, February 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship NEW YORK, Captain K. von Ernster, on Saturday, Feb. 24.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20......EUROPA......Saturday, Feb. 10
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]......INDIA......Saturday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. [illegible]......ANGLIA......Saturday, March 2
Saturday, Feb. 10......BRITANNIA......Saturday, March 9
And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's office, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Morgan..........February 14, at [illegible] A. M.
IDAHO, Price..........February 21, at [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] 29 North River.
Cabin passage, $[illegible], gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $[illegible] currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c., [illegible] Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
[illegible]
PEREIRE [illegible]
ST. LAURENT [illegible] February 24.
WASHINGTON [illegible] March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS [illegible] Saturday, March 23.
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
[illegible]
[illegible]
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAMER [illegible] FOR BREST AND HAVRE WILL [illegible] [illegible] street, on Saturday [illegible]. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 ½ o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 135 BROADway [illegible] Notary Public and [illegible] of every State. F. L. KING, Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 Noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$75 Steerage..........$30
to London..........80 to London..........35
to Paris..........90 to Paris..........45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JA., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
February 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Jeff Maury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of February 13.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 3,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Wednesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only). Wednesday, March 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Adams..........Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau).Feb. 22
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton..........Feb. 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, Tampa and St. Augustine and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, landings on the St. John, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship ASHLAND
sails Saturday, February 10, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.
Insurance ½ per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, February 10.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, February 10.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, February 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship WEYBOSSET,
Captain Bolger,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, February 14.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Saturday, February 10, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 137 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ENtrance 17 Greene street—Services to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. David Mitchell. Strangers made welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT ADELPHI HALL, Fifty-second street and Broadway, fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TAENOR, 733 Sixth avenue.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Restitution of All Things."—Acts iii., 20, 21.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE RELIGIOUS services Sunday evening at a quarter of eight o'clock. Speakers—The Rev. Henry Powers, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and the Rev. A. P. Putnam. Music by Mrs. A. W. Tenny (Marie Abbott), Mr. Fred Stern, Mr. C. H. Badger. A full choir of over forty voices, congregational singing, &c. Free preaching, free music, no collection and everybody invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER DOWNING and Bedford streets—Preaching by Rev. P. L. Davies, on Sunday, at half-past ten A. M. Subject, "The Two Units." Funeral sermon of Mrs. H. C. Conger at half-past seven P. M.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY PARISH, 262 Bowery.—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer confirmation in this chapel on Sunday evening, February 11, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. J. H. C. Bonté will officiate in the morning.

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE.—SERVICES AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The rector, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., will officiate.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS Life.—The Rev. J. M. Pullman will give the fifth sermon of this series at the Church of Our Saviour, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Sunday morning. Subject—"The Romantic Theory." Evening services as usual.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW morning and evening in the Bleecker Street Universalist church, corner of Downing street. Morning subject—"Christ Stilling the Tempest on the Sea." Services begin at 10¾ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF ST. LUKE'S Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, will preach on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—"The Law of Retribution and Its Place in the Future."

REV. DR. FLAGG, OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESurrection, will preach in the hall corner of Fiftieth street and Third avenue, Sunday morning, at 10½. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, 11 East Fourteenth street.—Sunday, February 11, 11 A. M. Subject—"Saving Mission of Christ." Afternoon services at 3 P. M. Subject—"Winter. A Chapter from the Book of Nature." Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., PASTOR OF the New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach Sunday at 10½ A. M. Subject—"Our Life Work."

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, WEST Eleventh street and Waverley place.—The Rev. Henry Webbe will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. Services 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

THE REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY church, will preach at Trinity chapel Sunday, February 11, at 7½ P. M. Lecture V. of the series. Subject—"Life in [illegible] community; Its Ideal [illegible]."

THE REV. E. N. POTTER, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Union College, will deliver the [illegible] lecture in the course at Grace chapel, East Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, on Sunday evening. Subject—"Miracles Attested as Facts, Christianity is True or Nothing is True."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street. Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor.—Preaching to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Seats [illegible] in the evening.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL MONTHLY meeting will be addressed by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp and other prominent speakers Sunday, at 2½ P. M. 130 West Twenty-[illegible] street. Seats free. Public invited.

"WHEN THE SON OF MAN COMETH SHALL HE find faith on the earth?" Preaching on this subject Sunday, 7½ P. M., at the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. All are invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN church, near Seventh avenue.—Rev. James Hoppin, of New Haven, will preach on Sunday at the usual hours.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 30 FEET IN [illegible] [illegible] beam, very fast, [illegible] built 1871; being new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Hoboken News office, pier No. 1 East River.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO BUY—FIVE BOGARDUS MILLS. ADDRESS box 771 Post office.

WANTED—A CLARK'S DAMPER, SECOND HAND for the house [illegible] also Patent Chimney Ventilator for flue 24 inches square. Address box 4,412 Post office.

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CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A Rumored Secret Treaty of Separation Between Great Britain and Canada.

Forestalling War with the United States.

The Dominion, in Case of Trouble, To Be Declared Free from British Authority.

ABOLITION OF THE COUNCIL OF PEERS

New Political Departures and Reform in All Public Departments.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9, 1872.

A special despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"It is reported on trustworthy authority that a treaty exists and has been signed by the British and Canadian governments for a separation of this Dominion from the British empire.

"The terms were agreed to when the act of confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the treaty was not to take effect for some years, unless the British government saw a necessity for the action sooner.

"Ever since the treaty the British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the Dominion outside of Halifax.

"There is no doubt that should the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States become more serious the British government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States should a war ensue."

Official Denial of the Rumor.

QUEBEC, Canada, Feb. 9, 1872.

With reference to the report of a treaty of separation between the imperial and federal governments, I had an interview with Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Chauveau, Premier of Quebec, this evening. I informed Langevin of the matter, and asked him as to the truth of the report. He received the statement with no expression of surprise, as he had learned of the rumor before. He stated, in course of a conversation of half an hour's duration, that I might assure the HERALD that there was no foundation for the rumor whatever and it bore its own contradiction on its face because such a matter could only be transacted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and that body had never heard of anything of the kind.

Great Britain had made no overtures to the Dominion Ministry. It had been said that in the event of a war arising from present complications Great Britain would be likely to cut Canada loose, so as to save her from the consequences of any imperial action and also to save any necessity of defending us; but such an idea was very erroneous.

Great Britain would hold Canada with greater tenacity as a base of operations, and on the first intimation of hostilities Canada would most probably be regarrisoned. You may state distinctly that no such treaty does or has ever existed, and that no negotiations in this regard have ever taken place; certainly not recently.

Chauveau had heard of nothing of the kind, and Sir Narcisse Belleau, Lieutenant Governor, is equally in the dark. Both say that there is no such treaty, and it is very improbable that any negotiations of the kind will be entered into. The above is obtained from the best and trustworthy sources, and may be relied on.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

The Weak Imitation of the British House of Lords to be Abolished—The Legislative Council a Farce—The Ballot to be Introduced and Electoral Laws Improved—Reforms in the Police, Militia, Administration of Justice, Civil Service, Educational and Public Works Departments.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6, 1872.

The opposition in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which had been particularly active in organizing their forces against the Chauveau-Cartier-Cauchon government before the recently closed session of Parliament, succeeded in bringing into the House a number of new and active members, and the quietness and thoroughness of their action no little discomposed a government which, relying on the supposed inactivity of their opponents, came into the legislative field totally unprepared with public measures. The opposition, the old Rouge party of Canada, have been actively at work ever since the prorogation of Parliament, and, though there are jarring elements in the composition, a compromise has been arrived at, and all sections of Rouges are arraying themselves under a new banner, under the name of

LE PARTI NATIONAL,

and the leader of the opposition, Mr. H. G. Joly, and member for the county of Rotbiniere, has been chosen chief of the Quebec section. They organized here on Saturday night at a grand meeting, but the Montreal branch, or head centre, is more complete and has been in operation for some time. At the meeting in Quebec the Montreal "programme," as our political platforms are termed here was approved of and adopted. This programme, which is very sweeping in its terms, reads as follows:—

FOR THE PROVINCE.

First—The abolition of the Legislative Council.

Second—Reform in the electoral laws, so that the qualification of candidates, the dual representation system and the formalities of nomination may be abolished, voting made secret by means of the ballot, and scrutinizing of the votes the same day as the election takes place, and the adjudication of contested elections by the public and ordinary tribunals instead of a Commission of the House.

Third—Reduction in the amount of indemnity allowed members and the salary of the Speaker of the House (about $36 per diem).

Fourth—Reduction of the number of Ministers.

Fifth—Reduction of the number of employes of the civil service to the point strictly necessary to carry on the public work in the different departments.

Sixth—Reform in the administration of justice, so as to render legal proceedings less expensive and to insure the speedy administration of causes.

Seventh—Abolition of the provincial police.

Eighth—Reform of the educational laws.

Ninth—Reform in the administration of public lands, and their colonization by means of free grants.

Tenth—Adjudication of the contract of public works.

Eleventh—Determination by the Legislature of colonization and other public roads, and the sum to be expended on each.

Twelfth—Encouragement of macadamized roads and railways.

Thirteenth—Payment by the Dominion of the surplus debt of Canada put to the charge of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and

Fourteenth—The encouragement of immigration and the repatriation of emigrated Canadians.

FOR THE DOMINION.

First—Election of senators by the people or by local Legislatures.

Second—Reform in the Electoral laws of the Dominion as proposed by the Province of Quebec.

Third—Reduction in the number of ministers.

Fourth—Reduction in the number of civil service employes.

Fifth—Reorganization of the militia, so that the force may be cheaper, for its maintenance [illegible].

Sixth—The improvement of our means of internal communication, so that Western trade may be diverted by way of the St. Lawrence.

Seventh—The obtaining of the abrogation of the treaty [illegible] our commercial relations with other countries.

This is the platform of the new political party. Certainly some of the planks have been borrowed from the old Rouge party but they are considered to fit in well, and at the next general election the entire province will be stumped by candidates who will stand on the platform above given.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY

The organization of the party is as follows:—A general committee of twenty members is formed for the province of Quebec divided into two sections—one in Montreal for the [illegible] west of Three Rivers, and another in Quebec for the remaining [illegible] of the Province. [illegible] members who shall be directed [illegible] committees and local sections [illegible] management. The following [illegible] have been nominated for the first general committee:—Hons. Letellier de St. Just and [illegible] Thibaudeau, H. G. Joly, T. Fournier, [illegible] C. H. Pozer, W. Laurier, Hector Fabre, W. Laussac, Dr. Fafard, Francois Langelier, B. Tascherean, J. B. Patkin, M. A. Plamondon, J. O'Farrell, [illegible], J. Simard, A. Hearn, C. J. Laframce, J. P. Peachy, L. H. Frechette, Dr. C. De Guise, J. Le Mesurier, L. Pruneau, L. Bourget.

ABOLISH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first item in the programme is hailed with much pleasure. The desire of the people to be rid of a useless and expensive legislative branch known as the "Legislative Council" was plainly expressed during the past session when numerous petitions, praying for its abolition were presented. The presence of a body which is to be considered as a mild copy of the British House of Peers in a republican province like Quebec—in a poor province like Quebec—is simply absurd. During the past session all the work was done by the Assembly; the Council merely met to congratulate themselves on the lovely state of things and adjourn.

THE ELECTORAL LAWS

certainly [illegible] improvement [illegible] in the Dominion and the provinces. The cost of contested elections running up for each general voting is a great drawback to the public work and a great cost to the country. The reduction of the indemnity to members was sought for last year in the local House by a bill brought in by the opposition, but thrown out by the vote of the government majority, who could not afford to work for the country's good on a cheap scale of pay, even considering pickings.

The civil service in Ottawa might be profitably reformed. In Quebec economy prevails and no great or appreciable reduction could be made without [illegible] service.

The administration of justice needs a thorough reform. Continually is the Attorney General interfering at the station and the public complaints are loud and frequent. Confident in his own ability Mr. Ouimet frowns and bullies down any attempt made in the House to introduce an ameliatory measure, and so things progress.

THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SYSTEM

is a mighty engine of intimidation in the hands of the government, but its municipal and local work is well done in Quebec at least. The one here is superior to that in Montreal, where the corporation of the city control the police. The educational laws could be improved, but they are founded on a good basis and work well. Superior education and practical scientific teaching are not as generally forward as we could wish, but the government promise amelioration. The [illegible] is for the payment by the Dominion of the surplus debt of the old province of Canada charged to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is devised to get over the arbitration difficulty and meets with pretty general approbation. Anything which would provide an improvement on the present unsatisfactory state of things would be welcome.

NATURAL DEATH OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM

The reorganization of the militia is demanded, with more force, perhaps, than is necessary. The terms used by the new party would lead us to suppose that the militia will be put on the footing of voluntary police to preserve internal order, but such a move could not meet with general approbation. In fact, the militia system of Canada is dying a natural death, and all the Dominion government can do in the way of military schools and permanent forces, will not make men willing to join the force or reluctant to leave it. The administration of Sir George Cartier has not been productive of successful results—at any rate, the militia system proves a failure, and the national party do not seem to propose such a reform as may tend to efficacy. The amount of public money annually spent on military account is something enormous, the amount of good to the country obtained therefrom is absolutely *nil*.

THE BEST PLANK IN THE PLATFORM

is the one referring to the improvement of the means of internal communication for the diversion of the Western trade by way of the St. Lawrence. This means the extension and improvement of the canal system, at a great deal of expense, but the people are willing to bear expense when they see the possibility of any practical good resulting therefrom—more canal and railway, less military pomp on a small scale of show and a large scale of expense, fewer well-paid sinecures and more hard-working men.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Aid for the Poor.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor report that during the month of January 2,704 families were aided, and said families represented 9,352 persons. The expenditures amounted to $6,352.

Commissioners of Charities.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Charities a committee of three was appointed to investigate and report to the Board at its next meeting the condition and management of the County Smallpox Hospital at Flatbush. The total number of occupants of the institutions under the supervision of this Board is 2,784. These are apportioned as follows:—Almshouse, 1,158; hospital, 417; asylum, 734; nursery, 442.

Smallpox.

This dread malady is said to be on the decline. There are seventy-one patients remaining in the Smallpox Hospital, being six less than the number reported the week preceding. Thus far this week there have been fifty-five cases reported at the Health Office, resulting in twenty deaths. Last week there were forty-eight cases and twenty-nine deaths from the loathsome disease. The week before last 103 cases were unearthed in Brooklyn.

A Mean Act in the Panormo Tragedy.

Yesterday Chief of Police Campbell received a statement duly attested under oath, from Hugh Mitchell, the man who caused the arrest of William C. Kunzley of Cumberland street, through statements made by him to Detective Carr. It appears that Mitchell stated to the officer that he saw Kunzley in the act of entering an unoccupied building about the hour the assault was committed on Professor Panormo and in the vicinity of the location of the murder. Upon this information the police took the young man Kunzley into custody on suspicion of knowing something about the tragical affair. The prisoner was held for a couple of days and then discharged, as he clearly demonstrated that upon the night of the murder he had not been absent from his home.

Fire.

Shortly after five o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the grocery store of Henry Reddief, at the corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues. It originated in rather a singular manner. A box of starch fell upon a large can of kerosene oil and set it to leaking. The oil came in contact with the stove and immediately ignited, setting fire to the place. The building, which is owned by Mr. Neland, was damaged to the amount of $2,000. Insured in the Phenix and Home for $2,000 each. Mr. Reddief loses $2,000 on his stock, insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $2,000. No. 515 Vanderbilt avenue, owned and occupied by William Keegan as a liquor store and dwelling, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. Loss on stock, $2,000; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company of New York for $1,000.

Brooklyn Lenten Regulations.

The regulations for the Catholic observance of Lent in the diocese of Brooklyn were promulgated yesterday by the Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin. The rules set for h are as follows:—

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some tea or coffee.

3. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meats, but by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at any time on Sundays and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

4. It is not allowed to use flesh meat and fish at the same meal.

5. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

6. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following persons:—Young persons under the age of twenty-one years, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants, all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

The religious exercises, to commence at seven o'clock P. M., will be—

On Tuesday, at St. Charles', St. Mary's Star of the Sea, St. Anthony's, St. Anne's, St. John the Baptist's, St. Paul's and St. Nicholas'.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Assumption, St. Joseph's, Holy Trinity, Immaculate Conception, Visitation, Our Lady of Victory, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Stephen's, Annunciation, St. Francis and Sacred Heart.

On Thursday, at St. James', St. Peter and St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Boniface and St. Peter's, St. Augustine's, St. Benedict's, St. Cecilia's and All Saints'.

On Friday, at St. Patrick's, St. Vincent de Paul's and St. Louis.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Annual Report of the Institution.

The first year's services of the Strangers' Hospital, corner of avenue D and Tenth street, closed on the 8th of February. The following report, prepared by the resident physician, for the medical staff gives the records of medical and surgical service performed during the year. No hospital has had comparatively so much success in important surgical operations as has this institution, under the immediate charge of Drs. Thomas, Sands, Draper and [illegible]. Out of eight cases of ovarian tumor treated within the year six have entirely recovered, and two died.

The whole of the cases admitted and treated during the year was [illegible] 11 [illegible] 22.

Of this number thirteen were considered hopeless when admitted, being generally fatal accident cases in the neighborhood.

Born in the United States, 120; England, 36; Ireland, 86; Germany, 17; other countries, [illegible].

The hospital will prosecute its share during the coming year under its able to admit medical and surgical staff and to [illegible] its patients with moderate remuneration or free, according to their circumstances.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR OF BINGHAMTON

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1872.

The Republican City Convention, held last evening, nominated Sherman D. Phelps for Mayor.

The Democratic City Convention, which held last evening, nominated Major H. G. Rodgers for Mayor.

THE POPULAR PAROXYSM.

Irish Volunteers to the Front.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is astonishing how enthusiastically belligerent some Irishmen become when there is a prospect of war between any two countries. By all means they must fight, no matter for whom or for what. It wouldn't do for these martial heroes to wait till their services would be required but they must first blow their own warlike trumpets, by announcing to the world through the medium of the press their bold intentions. Hurroo! We must fight for France, for the freedom of Cuba, and furnish a brigade to assist the revolutionists of Mexico! It would never do for any war to go on without we had a "hand in" the fray.

"Tare in 'ouns, what will we do for a fight?" exclaimed an Irishman on one occasion at a peaceful (what a wonder!) gathering of his countrymen who were enjoying themselves as best they could. "I'll give you all the fightin' you want," replied a stalwart fellow, going over and shaking his fist in the face of the former. "Arrah sure I didn't mane it," was the sneaking rejoinder. It is probable that these bellicose gentlemen so fond of showing their valor through newspapers, don't mane it.

The latest development of these fire and brimstone characteristics has appeared in the HERALD in the shape of some letters from correspondents, not only volunteering themselves to fight for this country in case of a war with England but also pledging themselves to raise an army of Irishmen that would annihilate the Saxon. It is nearly time we would stop our frothing and adhere to the adage of "keeping our powder dry."

I do not think that we are under such a very great debt of gratitude to America that we should en masse rise in our strength to offer her our services even before the blast of war has sounded in our ears. We should remember the cold indifference with which this government treated the oft-repeated applications for intercession of her Irish American citizens, when they were incarcerated in British dungeons, without committing any overt act against the laws or Crown of England. Would the latter country have permitted any of her subjects to be imprisoned in the bastiles of a foreign country without having violated the laws of such country? No, no. The thunders of her cannon would soon be heard, and the captives set free.

It is all bosh, saying that "England dare not go to war." Though I am a bitter enemy to the British government, particularly as it relates to Ireland, yet I am candid enough to admit that England has pluck, and would defend her honor and dignity to the last.

Of course I would be glad of a war between this country and England, for it would give us an "opportunity," but I think that in such an eventuality we should see to our own country and husband our strength to strike a home blow at the old pirate. Fighting for America against England would not free Ireland. Uncle Sam cares not a rush about Irish liberty. When he wants our strong arms why he uses them, and, very probably, our reward afterward might be abuse, if not actual persecution.

I heard of an Irishman who was upon one occasion, when England required men to fight, surrounded by a number of recruiting sergeants, who held him fast.

"What are they doing with that man?" asked a bystander of another.

"Arrah, blood in 'ouns, don't you see," was the reply, "that they're forcin him to volunteer?"

I trust Captain Moriarty and others of that ilk will not be trying to force us to volunteer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872. B. McGLINNESS.

John Bull's Big Gun.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You say in this morning's HERALD that our people have just come out of a war brightened and full of Yankee ingenuity. Hasn't England ever had a war, that she is not full of ingenuity, as much as the Americans? If war makes a country more acute and powerful, England would be the most acute and powerful nation on the face of the globe. But I suppose you don't think so. You think because you have just come out of a war that you are the most acute and powerful. You talk of sweeping English commerce from the seas. Now, that is easier said than done. You must remember the powerful fleet that England has and the immense gun which takes 115 pounds of powder at one charge and will sink any iron clad afloat. You talk as if you were going to attack some stationary object that could not get away because they have no ships, and that England would stand still and tremble at your threats and doings. Now, in that you are slightly mistaken. You don't know who you have to deal with. It is not the South or Canada. It is the most civilized country on the face of the globe. Another thing I want to tell you—England will never pay that amount of money you claim, and you may stake your life that one of the other must back down or fight.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

A Pauper's Voice.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noting much foolish bluster in the papers in relation to the ease with which the American eagle could pounce on and dissect the Canadian beaver, I thought I would protest against such blatant buncombe. I am an old man, and though not a native of the country, yet I shouldered a musket in the war against Mexico and helped to plant the starry banner on the heights of Chapultepec, so I consider I have a proper license to speak my honest thoughts. I was in Canada in 1812, '13 and 14. Then Britain was waging a colossal war in Europe against Napoleon, and in Hindostan against the natives. I can remember Yankee chivalry defeated by Canadian militia at Stony Creek, and a whole army of demoralized Americans laying down their arms at Detroit. I have a vivid remembrance of Winfield Scott's lamentation for the loss of his sword and the prestige of his country in a contest on Canadian soil. You brag about what Irishmen will do should war take place between America and Britain, which God forbid. There would be in Ireland remaining enough of the descendants of those warriors who conquered that island to hold it intact for Britain, spite of all the frothing valor of the Kernes and Gallowglasses. Hoping that all war rumors may end in smoke and that blessings may crown the peace makers.

JOHN GURNER.

"And May God Defend the Right."

NO. 11 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having resided a few months in this country, and having been, generally speaking, treated well by the Americans, I have read with regret the violent articles against England which you have thought fit to publish within the last few days. Without entering into the merits of the "Alabama claims" case at all, I have only to say that, from what I have seen and heard on this side of the Atlantic, I am convinced that no true bond of amity will ever unite the two nations, and that if the sentiments you express, if the bombastic threats which you indulge in indicate the true feelings of the American people, then the sooner war is declared the better and may "God help the right." I do not suppose that you will take any notice of this communication, but I merely wish to give vent to the feelings of a "Blarsted Britisher."

REGINALD PRETOR.

A "Wild Irishman" Puts on War Paint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

With regard to the impending difficulties existing between this country and England growing out of the Alabama claims, I have watched with much care the public pulse as analyzed by the many emanations from different parties as they would give them vent through the press, with all their conflicting interests and prejudices upon this all-absorbing question, whether we are to have war or not.

A communication in your issue of the 8th, signed "An Englishman," expressing his profound wisdom upon this "blarsted country," compels me to reply. His communication is only in keeping with the insolence and arrogance as exuding at all times from his country and countrymen upon all occasions, whatever interest may induce it. His views are illtimed and decidedly out of place just at the present moment, from the fact that there is a class of people in this country, and quite a large class—ten to one for every Englishman in this country—who have grievances and wrongs that have cried to Heaven for vengeance for many a long year against England, and all his hatred and [illegible] none of them have been so presumptuous as to attempt to dictate to this government what they shall or shall not do.

I have reference to the Irish element among us. Knowing full well the animosity existing in the Irish breast against John Bull, I have not as yet seen anything emanating from them alluding to the present difficulty, but they are evidently smothering their wrath and vengeance and holding them selves in readiness at the first tap of the drum to pay off an old score, even if it took the last drop of Irish blood in Ireland and America.

Some chemists have asked the question, "In case of war with England, would we have volunteers sufficient, or would we be compelled to resort to the draft?"

I think I can safely answer the question by saying that if President Grant would issue his proclamation calling for volunteers, Americans from this gallant and chivalrous race, [illegible] with men of America, between [illegible] John Bull [illegible] fall of these, then we shall [illegible] Then have a two [illegible] the country in this [illegible] the last extremity the country [illegible] when Great Britain second, to avenge the many wrongs, hardships, starvation [illegible] and persecutions too numerous to mention which the helpless, downtrodden people of Ireland have suffered [illegible] the bloodstained and bloated aristocracy called England, who no right but that conceived in iniquity fraud, deception and [illegible] of every thing holy and sacred, as the blood of many of the martyrs will bear testimony. Her coat of arms should be "the bloody head and cross bones."

Let America swing her battle ships and monitors into line. I verily believe President Grant would be compelled to call out the national forces to prevent Irish volunteers from overloading his navy, notwithstanding "An Englishman's" view of the number as stated in your issue of the 8th, which he gives an opinion "as is an opinion." If so, why so? If not so, why so, also.

Now one word to this blatherskite whoever he may be. He had better retain his dead wind for some other purpose than to flatter himself that the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD will be in the least frightened by it, for the chances are in case of war arising, from present prospects, that the first blood will be spilled here if the blatant cockneys purpose to argue and settle this offensive problem in America.

This party signing himself "An Englishman" says he reads of 1,000 Irishmen being ready in twenty-four hours. "Irishmen indeed! Fenians, men who try to deceive themselves by the delusion that rebelling against their rulers is doing good to their country." Now, this is good, more particularly "their rulers." For the nonce I will accept of "rulers," but at the same time to let the thing down easily I will call them "thieves" from the first crowned head of England down, interspersed here and there with murderers and vagabonds, who have waxed fat from off old Ireland. Their record is engraved upon tablets that cannot be erased—many of them gone to their last account without any one to give them even a certificate of moral character to entitle them to admission into the infernal regions.

In conclusion, and in answer to this miserable cockney, or in other words, this specimen brick of the English government, or perhaps a sprig who graduated at some colonial prison, let him hug this much information to his bosom—In case of war with England, he will not only see 50,000 but 500,000 of the wildest Irishmen let loose against John Bull that his distorted fancy could imagine.

I would advise all Irishmen to refrain from any controversy. Abide your time. It is coming certainly, when you can all take a hand in wiping out the old score and solve that mooted problem, "Who rules the world?"

A WILD IRISHMAN.

Thunder from a "Bloated Briton."

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having seen your views on the Alabama complications with this country and England I propose to give you my views on the subject and also the way in which I, as an Englishman, think that the Americans and my own countrymen look upon the subject. In the first place, the Americans think that by presenting these claims, which they never expect to get, they will force England into a war with this country, and knowing that they are very much superior in force, they will first take Canada—a rather more difficult achievement than you seem to think—and then, by sending off a few soldiers and ships to our colonies, they will succeed in drawing off a large portion of our fleet and army. They will then attack commercial marine, and make a descent on England. They reckon that our two best generals and a large portion of our army will be away in the Indies fighting and will be unable to leave, and then, with the aid of the discontented Irish, who they expect will be only too eager to rush to the standard of their deliverers in the vain hope of governing themselves, that they will be able to conquer England in a very short time, and when conquered they will gain possession of all our colonies except the Indies, that country they expect the Russians to take, so that in a few months they will be able, with the help of their conquered colonies, to conquer the world, if they wished so to do. So much for Yankee gas. Now for the English view. In the first place, they suppose that Canada will be able to hold out by their own exertions against any force the Americans can send against them, they also expect a large force from their colonies and as Turkey knows she is not safe after the English would surrender, she would help us to save herself from the Russian bear, and Spain also, knowing that the Americans owe her a grudge, would also help us, and all the smaller Powers would be afraid of America conquering, if they all know, Austria and France especially, that their time would be short for, in the event of America conquering there would be only three Powers of any great importance in the world, and they united could crush the world, so that England's safety is also their own. Spain, France, Austria especially. Another thing you seem to overlook is that, absurd as the Alabama claims are, paid (if England was weak and foolish enough to pay them), they would establish a precedent, and Count Bismarck would very soon want damages from the Americans for the aid they gave to France during the Franco German war, and if the Americans were unwilling to pay them the German army and navy would soon serve America the same as they did France. One more thing in our favor is that the South is not subdued yet, and many brave Southern men long to strike a blow at the North. It is just as likely the South will rise again as it is that Ireland will rise against England—indeed, more so, for all intelligent Irishmen know that their state under the American government would be no better than under the English, and very likely it would be far worse. In conclusion I would say that the American nation had better remember the old adage, and "look before they leap." If you practise as you preach you will publish this, and oblige,

ENGLISHMAN.

"England Braying Like an Ass."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to thank you with all my heart for your noble articles on the Washington Treaty, Alabama question, &c. I trust there is not an American who will not endorse to the fullest extent your every word on these subjects. Certainly no one with any claim to patriotism can hold different views; and yet, Mr. Editor, whatever may be the sentiments of our countrymen, they cannot in any way approximate the intensity of feeling experienced by those loyal Americans who, like myself, passed many years in England during our late war with the Southern rebels.

I would not trouble you with a lengthy review of our sorrows and troubles during that dark period. Our position was embarrassing in the extreme. Looking for sympathy and moral support and well nigh convinced that England, with her anti-slavery principles and oft-proclaimed friendliness, would not only extend us her sympathies, but prove in very deed a neutral, we discovered only too soon that (as has always been the case) she had determined to seize a favorable opportunity to crush us as a Power, and, by throwing all her powerful and material influence on the side of the South, to secure to herself the commerce of the world and to reduce us to an inferior position among the nations.

Witness the hasty and indecorous recognition of the South as belligerents when we were without a representative in London, her perfect apathy and indifference concerning the Alabama, her insulting and sneering treatment of our remonstrances, the utterances against us in Parliament of such leaders as Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Derby, &c., not forgetting the libels and malevolent slanders of the *Times* and other journals. Even the venerable and anti-slavery Brougham had his fling at us, and lost no chance to revile and abuse our country.

The clergy, aristocracy and higher classes were well nigh unanimous in favor of our foes, while, on the other hand, the middle and lower classes, though ignorant in the extreme of all save their interests and the welfare of their little isle, were prudent and careful beyond expectation, acting, I verily believe, as the main check upon the dastardly designs of the English government. Well do I remember the agitation in Liverpool and throughout the country over the Trent affair. Our arm in assisting England could with impunity insult us, and the matter would have assumed grave and threatening proportions had it not been for the wisdom and prudence of the Prince Consort. The English people may thank that truly noble man for his actions in that matter; for, had the ultimatum of Great Britain, as worded and framed by the wily Palmerston, been forwarded to our government, a bloody war might have ensued. I unable to resist at the time we complied with the request of England, while at the same time, by the surrender of Mason and Slidell, we acted in strict accord with our own principles and international law.

In fine, the sentiment of England was against us; our countrymen resident in their midst were insulted without limit on successes heralded, those of the South lionized, South clubs, papers, advocates, Confederate bonds eagerly and blindly sought after, blockade running and equipping of pirates open and above board. In this connection it is some consolation to know that in Liverpool, the hotbed of secession, not one Southern house prominent during the war is in existence to-day. They burst like so many bubbles and are forgotten. Many more instances could I cite in support of my assertions, but the few given will suffice. And Mr. Editor can you wonder that now, after a lapse of ten years, we who walked the streets of Liverpool during those days find it somewhat difficult to realize the present position of affairs? Verily,

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

In England and how little did we who lived [illegible] that the [illegible] reckoning would so soon arrive. Truly our satisfaction to-day is a [illegible] reward for our sorrows in the past. Oh, what [illegible] days were those in Liverpool, [illegible] while our enemies were [illegible]. What [illegible] anxieties. What eager craving for news from home and from our [illegible]. And [illegible] a man deserving [illegible] and gratitude of his country [illegible] Thomas H. Dudley [illegible] and [illegible] Agent to our noble army and [illegible] [illegible] surrounded by enemies, [illegible] Minister Adams, our ambassador [illegible] [illegible] differences with England, [illegible] We ask for nothing [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] foreign relations will [illegible] Her policy [illegible] [illegible] will be futile in this [illegible] war and are essentially a peaceful nation, but rather the horrors and misfortunes of battle than the receding of one inch from our position of honor and right. Of this sad alternative, however, I have no fears. England knows only too well our power. She was eager enough during the late Franco-German war to crave a settlement of outstanding difficulties. She dreads, and well may, the precedent as established on her side in the Alabama case. She knows that in the event of a war her commerce is doomed, her mills closed and her debt doubled. There will be no war.

The plain duty of our government is a determined adherence to the terms of the Washington Treaty. This done, all will be well. The Earl of Malmesbury once said in the House of Lords that "the voice of England which was once the roar of the lion is now but the braying of the ass." So I consider it, and am persuaded that a decided stand on our side, and continued indifference and contempt for the bluster of England, will soon settle matters and render the future relations of the two nations amicable and peaceful. That the President will recede I have no fear. His past actions are a guarantee to the contrary and with such a man at the helm we need not doubt that the honor and dignity of our country will be resolutely maintained.

A LOYAL EX-RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

A "Chop House" View.

FEB. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Through your valuable paper let me call the attention of "T. N.," who says, "War with England is preposterous." He says it would be madness, and goes on to show what she would lose by war. He loses sight of the fact that in the event of war with England the South now smarting under their late defeat, would rise to a man and go in with England, not to gain an independence for their so called Confederate States, but to pay the North a debt they owe them. And, mark it, if they do go to war down goes our republic. Those men who chaff for war smell large contracts, they prate of honor—Heaven save the mark. Honor hid her head for very shame when such creatures mouth her name. Poor Honor, how belied and treacherously dealt with. We the honorable Americans are a laughing stock for the whole world, with our "big jobs, our unfilled contracts," and the Alabama claims, with indirect damages tacked on. England has no thirty years' war debts to settle now, nor a Napoleon Bonaparte to fight all around the world, as she did when the Revolution broke out. She is freer to give us all her attention and she will spend the money in setting the South on her feet as sure as one and one make two. These men think they can take the Canadas, but, unfortunately for us, the Canadians partake largely of the "British never stay whipped" as old Napoleon said. We will find that the South will be on our backs like a ton weight of wild cats, and poor America will get all the war she wants, and more. Moreover, "T. N." says there is no hope of our distinguishing ourselves in battle. I wonder if he would not be distinguished by his absence; or if he should be drafted or bought as a sub, he might do as a certain American captain of a German company of Pennsylvania Volunteers going into action—lie down in a ditch and call to his men to go on, cursing them at every word. "T. N." may be very chivalrous on paper, but I would most sincerely advise him not to go to war with England. And, then, just think of the dead buried all over our country, how deuced unhealthy it would be for those who were not killed in the squabble—for my part I would rather say I was wrong, it would be no loss of honor or lack of dignity for us to acknowledge that we put up our price too high; a man may alter his opinion ten times and yet be an honorable man. Why not a nation? A truce to all such nonsense, and if our Cabinet is foolhardy and will not look before they leap into war, why it behooves all good, loyal Americans to arise and strike out such men from our government rolls and choose new ones who are honorable men. There are some in this country, I am glad to say, but, unfortunately, our voting population lack the honor to elect such men. I am plain, but I speak the unvarnished truth. Honorable men do not shrink from the truth. One thing more. "T. N." calls England thick headed. Is she? Well, no. She has been building ships of war and casting heavy guns for the last five years—what was that for? I leave "T. N." to answer.

BRANDT—A TRUE BLUE AMERICAN.

An Excited Sligo Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your columns of to-day's edition I see that an Englishman asks several impertinent questions and at the same time makes use of the vilest and most falsifying assertions that human tongue could utter or writer's pen portray.

Why England should not pay the full amount of the indemnity demanded by our government I, as a common sense, thinking person, cannot see, for upon all occasions she has had to plead guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting the Confederate States in their late rebellion against the United States government. That the damage done our commerce in that sanguinary struggle for supremacy was principally done by merchant vessels we will not deny, but we would here put a question to the English people, who armed and furnished the so called Confederate States with their merchant vessels? and they will undoubtedly answer (in truthfully) English money, furnished by English capitalists. That they will pay the full amount of indemnity claimed by our government I have not the slightest doubt, for we all know that it will not suit the English to enter into a war with this or any other country. That the English would lose by a war no one can for a moment deny, for they would undoubtedly lose Canada in a very short space of time, and then there is the Irish people, a race scattered though unsubdued, who are but awaiting the smallest token of a declaration of war to arise *en masse* and wrest from the British Crown that one jewel which she so highly prizes and has for the last 700 years retained in her priceless store.

Our English friend, in speaking of the Irish, shows a total ignorance of the Irish character. That they have always been ready when the stars and stripes were insulted and in danger they have given convincing proof, and if their services are again wanted for the same purpose they will, in case England is the foeman, demand as citizens of this glorious republic to lead the onslaught and strike, as they have often done upon many a memorable field, terror and dismay to the hearts of the oppressors. And that they will cause their former masters to again repeat the words of George III—"Accursed be the laws that have deprived me of such subjects."

As to their being false to their religion, it is one of the falsest of falsehoods, for where is the people more devoted to their God and their country than the same Irish? Go where you will you will find them first in adoration to their God, and next to their country.

AN IRISH AMERICAN.

"Fontenoy Let Loose."

342 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An Englishman writing in to-day's HERALD about our trouble with England is like all his countrymen, a Bombastes of the first water. He says:—"Candidly speaking, do you believe there is an American citizen from the President down to the lowest mechanic who could be mad enough to suppose that the English government would pay such an immense amount of money as indemnification for an act of privateering committed by merchant vessels in time of war." By merchant vessels indeed. Mr. Englishman you know full well that the ships of war built, manned and equipped in England were not only known to the government of Her Majesty, but sailed from British ports under the English flag. He accuses Irishmen of being false to religion and country. I challenge him to point out in what manner they have been traitors.

If being a "traitor" consists in hating the blood thirsty government that blew the poor sepoys from the cannon's mouth and oppressed Ireland for the last seven hundred years, then I am proud to be considered one.

Another point, Mr. Englishman, and I am done. You say "the late attack on Canada has shown the metal Irishmen are made of." John Bull may thank Uncle Sam for the strict neutrality preserved during that raid; for were it not for the interference of United States troops on the frontier the Union Jack would not to-day float over Canada.

Mr. Englishman, you may call us anything else but cowards. When we walked you at Fontenoy, A. D. 1745, Almanza, Dettingen and other battlefields you did not think us cowards on those battlefields.

P. J. MORIARTY.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

A Proclamation from the "Irish Confederation."

It will be seen by the following that the Irish element of our population is at work. No more nonsense, no long winded speeches, no high sounding resolutions, nothing but solid work. The sons of the Gael are on the warpath and [illegible] his prominent men to their friends and countrymen:—

[illegible]

TO THE [illegible] OF THE IRISH CONFEDERATION:—

The Directory [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] Wednesday, March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the organizer [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the expenses of delegates [illegible] [illegible] of the Convention.

Directors—Thomas Bourke, Chairman; Thomas Francis Bourke, Thomas Clarke Luby, Patrick Walsh, Edmund Power, Harry S. Mulleda, John Devoy, Secretary.

ART NOTES.

The movement among the European artists for the relief of Chicago is making satisfactory progress, but owing to the late day at which the project was started and the many difficulties to be overcome the works cannot be placed on exhibition before April or May. Most of the paintings given by the Dusseldorf artists are ready to be delivered to the American committee as soon as it shall have completed its organization. Another cause of delay was owing to an effort which was made to obtain the admission of the works free of duty. As they are presents given for

A CHARITABLE PURPOSE,

and as we understand, given absolutely and without any reserve we are of opinion that the stringency of the tariff laws might be relaxed in this matter, if it could be done without injury to the interest of the revenue. The appeal made to the Secretary of the Treasury, however proved unsuccessful, as that functionary was stern and unbending. His views were that the admission of paintings duty free being contrary to the law, he could not authorize it and so the works which foreigners contribute for charity must be taxed before the proceeds can reach those whom it is desired to succor. This may be good law, but it is certainly a little harsh. As the Custom House folks are not unused to compromise we hope they will find a way to reconcile their well known respect for the laws of their country and the interest of the revenue with just such generous treatment as they offer to

MILLIONNAIRE SMUGGLERS,

whose little peccadilloes cost the nation so very many hundreds of thousands every year. We would strongly advise the committee who have charge of this matter to study carefully the evidence elicited in the Custom House investigation, and request some of the merchants who display talent in evading the payment of duties to accept a position on the committee and give to the cause of charity the benefit of their brilliant if somewhat

QUESTIONABLE, GENIUS.

In relation with this subject an interesting incident has transpired which illustrates at once the liberality and patriotism of the French character, which it is so much the habit nowadays to decry. Mr. Derby, who is well known to the art circles of our city, desiring to add additional interest to the collection shortly to be exhibited for the benefit of Chicago, wrote to Mr. Delhante, a well known patron of art in Paris, offering to purchase one of the most important of Meissonier's paintings—"The Retreat from Moscow"—for the sum of 100,000 francs in order to place it among the Chicago collection, but the patriotic Frenchman declined to deprive his native country of one of the best of her favorite artist's works, but, as a proof of his

GENEROUS SYMPATHY

with the Chicago sufferers, he authorized Mr. Derby to put him down as a subscriber in the amount of five thousand francs. The following correspondence on this subject has taken place between Mr. H. W. Derby, of this city, and Mr. Delhante, of Paris, which is worthy of publication:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Mr. DELHANTE:—

DEAR SIR—You will doubtless recollect my calling upon you, in September last, respecting your Meissonier of 1814, and for which I made you an offer of purchase. I now address you again on the subject. You are doubtless aware of the movement now going on in Paris among the leading artists to paint pictures in aid of the sufferers in Chicago. I would very much like if possible, to obtain that picture of yours in aid of the same purpose and if I could receive it in time would be willing to pay you 100,000 francs for it. I need not remind you that, renowned as Monsieur Meissonier is in the world of art, there are no means by which that fame would be more widely extended than by exhibiting so grand a work of his on this side of the Atlantic. If you feel disposed to accede to my offer be good enough to send me word by telegraph. Yours respectfully,

H. W. DERBY.

To this Mr. Derby received, on the 26th of January, the following characteristic despatch:—

Refuse to send out of France my Meissonier. Subscribe for me 5,000 francs for the poor of Chicago. DELHANTE.

Though we are not to have the pleasure of seeing the original painting of

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW"

an excellent substitute can be found in the Snedecor Gallery where an excellent chromo lithograph of this important work is on view. The composition and conception of the picture are very striking. In the foreground old Napoleon rides gloomily on his white charger at the head of the column, followed by a large staff of marshals and generals, whose depressed and worn-out look tells the history of this memorable incident. Even in defeat the artist has made the Emperor firm and stern. His is the only figure in which we cannot trace any depression resulting from the disaster which has befallen his army. The handling of the picture is bold and original, and well worth of the reputation of Meissonier. Several more attractions have been lately added to this gallery, among others a charming marine piece by De Paas—"Granville on the Coast of France." It is one of the most pleasing works we have ever seen after this artist. It is cool in color and

EFFECTIVE IN COMPOSITION.

Witteriage contributes one of his remarkable Western pictures, "A Scene in the Rocky Mountains," in which there is much poetry. James Hart gives us a little landscape gem, with cattle. There is less sunshine than usual, but a rare compensated with delightful cool grays and that sense of atmosphere which this artist succeeds in imparting to all his works. The rush of sight-seers to

GOUPIL'S GALLERY

is constantly attracted by Gerome's and Brion's pictures. The former work especially excites the admiration of the visitors, who are struck with the suggestiveness of the picture and the absence of that physical horror which great painters like Rubens failed to eliminate. Few who have seen "The Descent from the Cross" in the Cathedral at Antwerp can ever forget the glory of that magnificent composition, but when they come to compare the physical appeal which it makes to our sense of pain with the delicate and

MYSTERIOUS SUGGESTIVENESS

of Gerome's picture they forget the charm of color and the grandeur of grouping of Rubens to pay tribute to the higher idealism of Gerome. Cabanel's beautiful "Desdemona" suffused with tears divides the honor of the public homage with more pretentious rivals. It is so full of tenderness and regretful sorrow, untinged by any self accusing crime, that it irresistibly attracts public sympathy. Modern Italian art is represented by a brilliant example of Pasani—"Market Morning in Constantinople"—which displays great brilliancy of color and discrimination in the composition. Norway sends one of her beautiful moonlight scenes, by Alp Waberg, who paints strongly but with very exquisite feeling. This gallery will repay a visit.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following extract from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of this morning describes an annoyance to which I have been subjected so well that I enclose it to you:—

If it were possible to trace all of the printed matter undelivered by the Post Office Department—the pamphlets, monthlies, semi-monthlies, weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and dailies, an enormous and interesting exhibit could be made. Doubtless nearly all of the many thousands of tons find their way to the paper mills, are ground up, remanufactured, reprinted, and started through the mails again on the same uncertain way as before. But as to how many pockets they pass through before reaching the mills, the most methodical man could hardly conjecture with reasonable accuracy. What goes into the treasury of the Post Office Department for this service never performed may be more easily estimated. A friend who is a subscriber to three [illegible] as many different cities, declares that he fails to receive on an average one of the papers, while he is [illegible] the publishers have with unvarying regularity mailed their issues [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

I was a subscriber to the DAILY HERALD from [illegible] 1, 1871, to January 1 [illegible] received my paper through the Post Office. Although I should like to have the DAILY HERALD right along, I concluded not to renew my subscription on the 1st of January [illegible] the paper so irregularly. Every week one [illegible] of my papers would be [illegible] time, and scarcely a week [illegible] without one or more of my papers missing. [illegible] They would be sure to miss [illegible] interesting news. I would [illegible] DAILY HERALD now if I could hope [illegible] You thunder a little [illegible] in your paper. Yours respectfully,

O'WAY COLLINS.

THE AGGRIEVED GAS CONSUMERS.

Mass Meeting Last Evening.

The gas consumers held a meeting last evening at No. 490 Eighth avenue, which was numerously attended. A memorial to the Legislature, which had been [illegible] drawn up, was read by [illegible] After reciting the many old and [illegible] grievances with the present [illegible] that the Legislature to appoint a board to be known as the "Board of Gas [illegible]" which shall be composed of seven members, as follows:—Two Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Public Works, [illegible] the Board of Public Parks and the President of the Board of Aldermen.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII..... .....No. 41

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN DARLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. THE FORSAKEN WIFE. HATLEY. Matinee at 2.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. MONADIC. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE TEMPLAR AND THE JEWESS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DION. O'. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR. Matinee at 1.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—PEDESTRIN, OR, CUPP THE RELIABLE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE WATER CARRIER. Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DARING DICK, THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS &C.—DIVORCED. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C. Matinee.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA. Matinee at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Afternoon at 2—GRAND CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 8th street and Third avenue.—Matinee at 2½—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, February 10, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Our Savings Banks: What the State Legislature Proposes To Do About Them; Text of the General Act for Their Regulation and Conduct; Stringent Provisions as to Liability of Trustees and the Investments Made by the Banks; How Frauds Are To Be Prevented and Depositors Protected Against Loss; The Bill the Poor Man's Friend and the Honest Rich Man's Safety—The War in Mexico—European Cable Telegrams—The Mikado's Representatives: The Japanese "Doing" Camp Douglas—News from Washington.
4—The State Capital: More Charters for the Metropolis; Reformers of all Sorts from New York and Brooklyn; A Very Comprehensive Commission for the Port of New York; A Railroad for Fifth Avenue; The Senatorial Committee on Corruption—Congress Acrimonious Amnesty Debate in the Senate; The Supplementary Civil Rights Adopted and Amnesty Thereby Killed; The Ku Klux and the Carpet-Baggers—A Cotton Ring; A Scheme Representing Sixty Million Dollars, Six Millions to Begin With—Gerth's Raid on the Harlem Cow Sheds—Locomotive Explosion—Music and the Drama.
5—Canadian Independence—A Rumored Secret Treaty of Separation Between Great Britain and Canada—Forestalling War with the United States—The Dominion, in Case of Trouble, To Be Declared Free from British Authority—Abolition of the Council of Peers—New Political Departures and Reform in All Public Departments—The Popular Paroxysm: Opinions of the People on the Apprehended Rupture with England—The Fenians Again: A Proclamation from the "Irish Confederation"—Art Notes—A Postal Grievance—The Aggrieved Gas Consumers—Brooklyn Affairs—The Strangers' Hospital—Nominations for Mayor of Binghamton.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "England and France and the 'Southern Confederacy;' Our Settlement with France and Our Settlement As Agreed Upon with England"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Washington Treaty: A Stifled Debate in the Senate on England's Attitude; Silence Dignified and Golden; Secretary Fish's Diplomatic Reply to Earl Granville; History of the Rise of the Rumpus, Our Course Before the Geneva Arbitrators Plain and Unquestionable; British Profession of Fidelity to the Treaty; Tory Aristocratic Support of Gladstone's Position; American Feeling in Liverpool; Commissioner Adams and the United States Jurists in Motion; War Risks on American Vessels in the East; American Securities on the Frankfort Bourse—The War in Mexico: A Battle Fought and Won by the Revolutionists; Total Rout of Juarez's Troops; Zacatecas Captured by the Insurgents—Business Notices.
8—The Custom House Committee: Further Revelations of Abuses; All About the Frauds in Government Sales; Adjournment of the Investigation to Washington—The Methodist Book Concern—Miller's Insurance Record—Arrest of a Daring Thief—The Stuyvesant Bank Depositors—A Clever Capture: How a Shrewd Officer Overhauled a Coachload of Burglars and Their Booty—The Former Husband of Josephine Mansfield Interviewed—Judge Bedford's Grand Jury—Around the City Hall—More Reform Needed—Political Movements and Views—Pacific Mail Investigation: Racy Revelations of Stock-Jobbing Operations—An Ungrateful Son.
9—The National Bank Ring: Secret Meetings of the House Banking and Currency Committee—A Burglar Caught in the Act—The New York Provident Society—Jersey's "Leary" Case—A Pauper's Awful Fate—Financial and Commercial Reports—Cattle Market—Domestic Markets—Marriages and Deaths.
10—European Mail Details—The College of the City of New York—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Courts: Interesting Proceedings in the United States Supreme, New York City and Brooklyn Courts; The Jumel Estate Case; A Custom House Case; Verdict Against the Government; Action on a Note; Decisions—Shooting in a Ball Room—Burglars at Work—Official Proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA, Mr. Curtin, enjoyed a very pleasing reception on board the United States ship Shenandoah in the port of Nice, as will be seen by our cable telegram from Paris to-day.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA—RUMORED TREATY OF INDEPENDENCE.—A Boston paper gives currency to a rumor that a treaty has been secretly concluded between England and the Dominion of Canada by which the independence of the latter is secured. This would be very convenient for England in case of war with this country, but we hardly think the British government is disposed to inaugurate the dismemberment of the empire by cutting adrift any of its foreign colonies and dependencies. A HERALD correspondent had an interview with the Minister of Public Works, and also with the Quebec Premier, last night, but they both denied there was any truth in the statement, and states that no such negotiations had been carried on between Great Britain and the Dominion. In case, however, the rumor should prove true, and Canada is really to become an independent Power, its annexation to this country from that moment will become merely a question of time and a very short time at that.

England and France and the "Southern Confederacy"—Our Settlement with France and Our Settlement as Agreed Upon with England.

It is not surprising that the "American case" on the Alabama claims, as submitted to the Geneva Court of Arbitration, has awakened a profound excitement and great indignation in England touching the inferential and consequential damages involved. It is not surprising, because Englishmen had generally accepted the Treaty of Washington as embracing the abandonment of all indirect claims in the premises on the part of the United States; and because the acts, the facts, the dates and specifications, with the argument thereon, submitted in our case, are fearfully strong, not only in behalf of consequential damages, but in support of the American opinion that England's neutrality in our late rebellion, from the beginning to the end, was but a thin disguise covering an active alliance with Jeff Davis.

In the course of the argument of the American case, after reciting the several treaties between the two countries from 1814 to 1854, and the numerous concessions made on the part of the United States from time to time in behalf of peace and relations of close friendship with England, it is said that, when threatened with our Southern rebellion, the United States had "a right to feel confident that in any controversy which might grow out of the unhappy existence of African slavery in certain of the Southern States the British government would not exercise its sovereign powers questionably or unquestionably in favor of the supporters of slavery." Down to the month of May, 1861, this was the almost universal opinion throughout our loyal States. It was an opinion naturally resulting from the activity with which English abolitionists and the British government had supported for twenty-five or thirty years the abolition agitation in this country. After all the services in this cause of the notorious Thompson and other English emissaries; after all the books of English travellers on American barbarisms, including the horrible atrocities of American slavery, from Mrs. Trollope down to Charles Dickens, and after the deification in England of William Lloyd Garrison and the astonished authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," our Northern people to the last moment scouted the idea that between the United States and a rebellious Southern confederacy, founded on "the corner stone of negro slavery," England would take the side of slavery.

But she did, and with an indecent haste and with a shameless audacity, in Lord John Russell's proclamation of belligerent rights, which we could not at first understand, because at first we could not believe it to be true. We were soon convinced, however, that, not only were the sympathies and the moral support of the British government and the British aristocracy pledged to the so-called Confederate States, but that Lords Palmerston and Russell were only waiting for a convenient pretext to become an active armed ally of Jeff Davis. It was made clear, from Russell's belligerent proclamation, that England's active philanthropy in reference to American slavery had had for its object, not the emancipation of our Southern slaves, but the dissolution of the great American republic and the overthrow of its popular institutions, so dangerous to the "divine rights of kings" and feudal aristocracies. The sectional division of this Union on slavery to the issue of war, for which England had been working for a quarter of a century and more, had come at last, and, with the organization of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama, and before a gun had been fired to break the peace between the North and South, England took the position that this Union was dissolved; that the Southern Confederacy was a fixed fact, and that a convenient pretext would soon enable her to settle the question.

The *entente cordiale* cemented between Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon in the war of the Crimea enabled the former, without difficulty, to unite France with England in this matter of belligerent rights. Nor was Napoleon behind hand in his confidence in our Southern Confederacy; and he, too, had his grand designs in gathering his share of the rich fruits that would be offered to England and France from the dissolution of the great American Union. To England, with the success of our gigantic rebellion, would fall the monopoly, on her own terms, of our Southern cotton trade; and between the Northern and the Southern Confederacy she could hold both subject to her good will and pleasure. Above all, with the collapse of this republic the crown and the aristocracy of England would be established as on a rock for, perhaps, centuries to come. Louis Napoleon, with an eye to the ultimate restoration to France of the outlets of the Mississippi and the command of its great traffic, and to the appropriation of California, saw that his way was conveniently open through Mexico. He took military possession of that country—our hands being tied; he established his Austrian instrument, the accomplished Maximilian, over it, on the French system, as Emperor, "by the will of the Mexican people," and he awaited the issue of our civil war for the further development of his plans. But General Grant spoiled all his calculations, and so Mr. Secretary Seward at length obtained a hearing in the Tuileries, and Napoleon, taking the hint, wisely withdrew from Mexico, but cruelly left poor Maximilian to the tender mercies of Juarez.

That was the settlement with France of our outstanding balances against her growing out of our terrible struggle of life or death with our insurgent States. England's belligerent rights and perfidious neutrality in the very first year of the war were brought out in their true colors. Waiting only and watching for a pretext to join hands with Jeff Davis, the vigilant Palmerston and Russell, in November, 1861, found it, and joyfully seized it, in the Trent affair. A British steamer, the Trent, with James M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell on board, the one as Minister of the Confederate States to England, and the other as Minister from said States to France, and each accompanied by his Secretary, had left Bermuda *en route* for England. Not far from Bermuda the Trent was overhauled by the United States war steamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, and by him the four men indicated were taken off and carried to Fortress Monroe. The act was heartily applauded by the people of our loyal States and they were ready to meet the consequences. Mr. Seward, however, saw that it was a blunder and volunteered at once the needful explanation to England. But before he could communicate with London Her Majesty's government had sent a peremptory demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, backed by the iron-clad Warrior and other warlike preparations, and in making up its answer our government was limited to seven days—only seven days' grace.

Here was a deliberate attempt to thrust the issue of war upon us; for in every respect this British demand was purposely framed not to invite an apology, but to provoke a fight. It was like spitting in the face of a defenceless man, while denouncing him as a thief. But President Lincoln had resolved to be content with "one war at the time," and to bear with any affront from England or France until he had settled with Davis. The apology demanded was accordingly made within the seven days' grace allowed, and, failing in their game, Her Majesty's Cabinet and aristocracy, and Davis and all his Confederates were grievously disappointed. But this solution of that Trent affair in the hearts of millions of Americans was laid by as a rod in pickle for the day of atonement, and it is properly in, and could not with a becoming respect for the truth of history be left out of the "American case" before the Geneva arbitrators. To be sure, England's apology in the Treaty of Washington covers a multitude of sins; but it does not embrace this Trent affair, nor the consequential damages from the boldness which it gave to British blockade runners and to Mr. Laird & Co. in the building of rebel piratical cruisers. The British speculators, political and financial, in blockade runners, rebel ships-of-war and Confederate cotton loans came out with their money and supplies of all kinds to the enemy, without stint, after the Trent affair, because, from our unexpected apology, they were satisfied that "England could not kick the Yankees into a fight," and that "the Southerners would whip them."

Accepting, however, England's apology as covering all the indignities and moral offences against us of which she was guilty in connection with our late rebellion, our case as laid before the Geneva arbitrators is still fair as a bill of damages in dollars and cents. It is not for Mr. Gladstone but for the Court to decide the extent to which our claims are valid or inadmissible. The Court is the interpreter of the treaty between the two parties. Nor can England withdraw from this tribunal, in failing to secure the abatements demanded in our case, without losing all she has gained in her apology. She vitiates her apology by breaking the agreement of which it is a part, and she leaves us to the alternative of settling with her as we settled with Louis Napoleon.

Prince Bismarck on Public Education.

Prince Bismarck defined the position of the German government on the question of public education in a speech which he addressed to the members of the Prussian Diet yesterday. The Premier was considerably excited, particularly with reference to the point of denominational religious instruction. He said, according to our cable telegram, that the Emperor's government "was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted." He added, in conclusion, that "it will be the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine." The Premier Prince was evidently angered, and that to a very considerable degree, when he permitted his opponents in the Legislature to force him to reveal himself towards Poland, and to exhibit the bitter feeling which has been engendered in his mind by the sight of the returned descendants of the first German inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, after their education by the foreign conqueror. The French endeavored to prove that Panslavic Teutonism is not indestructible, and they came very near to success. They must now pay for their ethnological experiment, and that at a very dear rate, according to the avengement principle of Bismarck's interpretation of the maxim, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*. Poland will suffer also, and the Papal interests in the Prussian provinces of the ancient kingdom be subjected to the influence of the *lex talionis* of Bismarck.

Reform in the Law Regulating Savings Banks.

The Banking Committee of the State Legislature has agreed upon a bill to regulate savings banks, the provisions of which will be found in full in the HERALD to-day. The proposed new law seeks to make more stringent provisions in regard to the loaning of deposits by a savings bank, and throws other safeguards around the depositors' money which recent experience has shown to be greatly needed. The trustees are held to greater responsibility than at present, and the means of reaching dishonest managers are rendered more speedy and certain. Some reform is required in this direction, for nothing is more unjust, cruel and impolitic than a system which renders the hard earned money of the poor an easy prey to dishonorable men. A commonwealth has no higher or more beneficial duty to perform than to encourage the laboring classes in the habit of saving while health and vigor are on their side. Every failure of a savings bank, every exposure of fraud in such an institution, does more mischief by means of its disheartening effect upon its victims than through the immediate loss it may entail upon them. If the bill upon scrutiny promises to make the deposits in these banks more secure than at present it should be passed without a dissentient voice.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S "treachery to the French republic" has been made patent to the committee of the Legislative Assembly which is investigating the subject of the surrender of fortresses to the Prussians during the late war. So says the Paris *Patrie*. The Marshal is really unfortunate. He fought against the popular idea in Algeria, fought against republican institutions in Mexico, and now he is accused of having betrayed the national interests as a soldier and a Frenchman. Can it be possible? Does military life ever induce such personal demoralizations? We can scarcely believe it.

The System of State Taxation—The Report of the Committee of Revision.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to revise the laws for assessment and collection of taxes in the State, have submitted their report, which has been laid before the Legislature. It is an exhaustive document, of much interest to the people, but its extreme length has prevented its publication in the HERALD. It has long been admitted that our tax system is very defective, and that a radical change in existing laws is desirable, both to effect a more equal and perfect assessment of real estate and to remove the serious objections that exist in regard to the taxation of personal property. The Committee have evidently performed their labor with diligence and intelligence, and if all their suggestions do not receive popular approval, they have at least succeeded in making more clear and distinct the defects in our present laws, and in affording the Legislature many useful practical suggestions for their amendment.

Every taxpayer is interested in securing an equal and full assessment of real estate for the purpose of taxation. It is a fallacy for any owner of property to suppose that he is saving money if he has succeeded, by favoritism or sharp practice, in securing an undervaluation. The defective system that enables him to do this gives his neighbors an equal opportunity to evade a genuine assessment. If the whole real estate in New York, in the cities and in the country, were assessed at its actual value, the percentage of taxation would be less than it is, even in cases where property is greatly undervalued. The Commissioners seek to strike at this fundamental evil of unequal and insufficient valuation by proposing in the new code of tax laws submitted with their report such stringent provisions as will, in their belief, serve to secure the enforcement of the rule that all real estate shall be assessed throughout the State at its real market value. New York city, which bears a large share of the burden of general taxation, suffers the greatest injustice under the present system, because property here is assessed much nearer to its market value than is property in other parts of the State. From 1861 to 1870 the increased valuation of the State reached forty-seven and a half per cent, but nearly all this was realized in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Excluding the two counties of New York and Kings, the increase would only have been eight and a half per cent; yet the increase of population in the other parts of the State was almost as great as in these two counties during the same period. The lowest point of valuation is found in some farm lands, and in some instances it is down to fourteen per cent of the actual market value of the property. The average valuation all over the State for assessment is but forty per cent of the actual value.

That a reform is needed in this direction must be evident to all, and, as we have said, every taxpayer would be benefited by a full and uniform valuation, as the average per centage would be thereby greatly reduced. The new laws proposed by the committee might, and probably would, secure that desirable object; at all events they are deserving of attentive consideration, coming from able men, who have carefully examined the subject and are earnest in the work they have undertaken. In regard to the efforts to tax personal property, under existing laws, the committee speak out boldly and distinctly. The attempt has been farcical and disgraceful, and the evidence of its failure, they declare, is most conclusive. A strong array of facts and elaborate reasoning support this proposition, and the Commissioners arrive at the conclusion that the present system of personal taxation is a violation of the principles of constitutional government. Without following them through their argument, we may say that the existing taxation of personal property is universally known to be a farce. The system is unequal, unjust and inefficient as well as arbitrary and inquisitorial, and the people would be glad to see it abolished altogether rather than continue in its present shape. Still, personal property should bear its just share of the public burdens, and the propositions of the Commissioners are that all moneyed corporations of every kind shall be taxed in accordance with the present laws, and that every occupier of a dwelling or building shall pay a tax upon three times the actual rental value of his premises in lieu of any taxation of personal property, as at present existing. The Commissioners argue to show that this is a fair estimate of a man's personal wealth, and assert that wherever high rentals prevail—in great business or fashionable localities—the largest amount of personal property is represented. We can see many objections that may be made to this novel proposition, especially in a crowded city where the rental of moderate-sized houses and stores in respectable but not first class locations are likely to be unduly high as compared with more valuable property; but the subject is so important as to deserve more careful and thorough consideration than we can now bestow upon it. The report is an interesting and valuable document, and will, no doubt, be carefully studied by the Legislature and by the taxpayers generally.

The French Assembly and the Army Contractors.

The French Legislative Assembly has become exceedingly suspicious of the morality and honesty of the war contract system as it is observed under the government. The members are to ask information from Washington on the subject of a recent inquiry into the conduct of "American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French government during the war." The news telegram is not very clear as to what the French committee is just exactly seeking after. Does France, as a grand military and war-making nation, imagine that all military contractors are scrupulously honest? If so she has forgotten the lessons and experiences of the great Bonaparte, who, when he came to levy the national taxes—under the famous Code Napoleon—and, glancing along the columns of the returns containing the names and occupations of those liable, found the definition of profession to be "contractor for the army," wrote the simple but decisive words, "Let him disgorge freely to the State." The French Assembly is puzzling itself about a variety of matters—some of them trifles in the end.

Congress Yesterday—The Amnesty Bill Defeated—The Proposed Revocation of the Alabama Treaty.

The Senate has at last come to a final issue on the Amnesty bill, and the bill is dead. It was killed by Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill, which was tacked on to it as an amendment, by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax. Many of the most prominent republican Senators voted against Sumner's amendment, including Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Ferry, of Connecticut; Logan and Trumbull, of Illinois; Morrill, of Maine; Robertson and Sawyer, of South Carolina; Schurz, of Missouri, and Scott, of Pennsylvania. It was a tie vote—28 to 28—and the amendment was, therefore, defeated had not Mr. Colfax exercised his prerogative to give the casting vote, and given it for the amendment, while confessing plainly enough that he did not approve of it. Neither do we think that the people will approve of it, or of his course in thus aiding in the assassination of amnesty—not only aiding in it, but dealing the fatal blow at it with his own hand. It was not a party measure, and there was, therefore, the less excuse for Mr. Colfax's action. After that the fate of the bill was sealed. If there had not been votes enough in the Senate to kill it, it could never have got through the House with the negro equality amendment tacked on to it; but it did not even get through the Senate. Enough republicans voted with the democrats to prevent the bill getting the requisite two-thirds majority. The vote stood 33 to 19 less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and the bill was rejected.

There is now one way left for Congress to get rid of this difficult question and to remove the irritation which must result in the South over the defeat of this measure. We appeal from Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, to Mr. Dawes, in the House—from Massachusetts drunk to Massachusetts sober. Let Mr. Dawes, the leader of the House, introduce next Monday, and have passed, under a suspension of the rules, a short, simple bill of universal and unconditional amnesty, and have it again sent to the Senate. That body will be, at that time, we are sure, so ashamed of its subserviency to Sumner and his crotchets that it will consent to come to a square vote on such a bill, backed, as it will be, by the influence of the administration. The President is not responsible for the continuance of political disabilities in the South, and is too much of a soldier and statesman not to appreciate thoroughly the danger at such a time of keeping alive discontent among the leading men of the South. He knows that what Ireland is to England, as a source of apprehension and danger in case of war, the Southern States are to this government, only in a still greater degree on account of the military character of the people of the South. If England dare not go to war with us from the danger she would expose herself to from Ireland, still less dare we to go to war with England, knowing how easily she could fan the discontent of the South into a new rebellion, which, with the aid of England, might defy all our power to subdue. This consideration does not seem to have entered into the minds of the Senators who most bitterly opposed amnesty, and who yet, with reckless inconsistency, uttered words of bravado in the Senate on account of England's proposed revocation of the Alabama Treaty; for that subject was up again in the Senate yesterday and evoked a discussion which, in spite of all professions of a desire to keep it within the bounds of respect and moderation, frequently trenched upon the limits of international courtesy and was calculated to embitter rather than to mollify the ill feeling to which the episode has given rise in both countries.

There were no questions of a public character before the House yesterday. By the rules of that body Fridays are assigned to bills of a private character, and such only occupied its attention yesterday. One of these was of considerable general interest, being a proposition to compensate the ancient College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for the destruction of its property during the war by the act of some drunken and insubordinate stragglers from the United States Army. No result was arrived at when the House adjourned.

The Senate will not be in session to-day and the House will only be in session for buncombe debate.

Mr. Boutwell on Reviving American Shipping.

Mr. Boutwell has been giving his views on the subject of reviving American shipbuilding and the maritime interests of the country before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives. He proposes to restore our commercial marine by a gigantic scheme of bounties. He has always been a bounty man, and after this he should be called the great bounty Secretary. The plan he recommends would involve the payment of fifty millions of dollars at least out of the Treasury for bounties to shipbuilders. For one class of vessels only—ocean steamships—he proposes to pay ten dollars per ton a year for five years, on an aggregate of five hundred thousand tons, which would amount to twenty-five millions of dollars. Then there is proposed a bounty of eight dollars a ton on sailing vessels not less than four hundred tons burden and six dollars a ton on vessels of not less than one hundred tons burden for either the foreign or coast trade, besides indirect bounties to fishing vessels. Fifty millions would be the lowest amount, probably, thus taken from the pockets of the taxpayers. But that would not be the only evil of such a measure. The doors would be opened by this precedent to all sorts of bounties and jobs, by which the mass of the people would be taxed for the benefit of special interests. Away with such bad policy and dangerous precedent. The proper way to increase our tonnage and to revive our maritime and commercial interests is to let American capitalists buy ships in the cheapest and best markets and to nationalize the ships so purchased.

THE LYNCHBURG *Virginian* regards the liberal republican movement as one of the most hopeful auguries of the times, and adds that it suggests the only basis upon which all the opponents of radical rule can be brought together and co-operate with harmony. This is pronounced from an unexpected quarter.

Naval Economy—The Abolition of the Grade of Commodore.

The economical epidemic afflicting our National Legislature seems manifested with peculiar virulence in regard to the interests of the navy. Appropriations for expenditure here are reduced to the lowest limit consistent with the mere existence of the service, and our Congressmen are upon this subject apparently emulous of the experiment which proposed to demonstrate that, under a judicious system of diet, an animal might be educated to subsist upon a single straw per day.

Pursuant to this laudable purpose of national thrift, it is now proposed to abolish the grade of Commodore in the navy, to effect a small saving in the yearly appropriation for navy pay and rations. The scheme will not find much favor in naval circles, and it is questionable if the public, when it understands, will approve a measure which, under a pitiful pretence of economy, may inflict serious injury upon the efficiency of an important organization. Though—as the Secretary of the Navy states—it may be there are no duties performed by the grade of Commodore which cannot be as well performed by other grades; and though it may be that if any grade must be abolished, that of Commodore can be best spared without materially affecting the efficiency of the service; it is, nevertheless, the fact that in 1862 the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore were established to remedy a recognized deficiency, and by this means round the official "*personnel*" of the navy into adequate completion.

That either military or naval power, to be efficient, should be wielded by a single individual head, is indisputable; it is a military necessity. And the distribution of power and responsibility from the head, through successively subordinated grades of members to the extremities, becomes a natural and inevitable consequence. Military men agree in the plan of construction of a grand army. A general-in-chief, major generals commanding army corps and divisions, brigadier generals conducting brigades, colonels in charge of regiments and battalions. Though these grades may be sometimes unoccupied, and the duties of either performed by subordinates, it is none the less true that when this is so there is an imperfection; a link of the chain is wanting, and the army lacks by this much the first element of efficiency—a complete organization. The same reasoning applies to the navy, in which the grade of Commodore is equivalent to that of Brigadier in the army and equally essential.

Even were the grade of Commodore superfluous, it is always injudicious to alter established systems, whose various constituents have become harmoniously adjusted, and where the change may seriously affect individual interests and aspirations. Next to patriotism and devotion to the service and the flag the leading idea with most naval officers is promotion as reward for efficient and faithful performance of duty. The future of many subordinate officers, their domestic establishment and hope of a home, hinge upon the anticipation of advancement in rank, bringing with it the pay enabling them to support a family. When it is considered that the abolition of the grade of commodore necessitates the suspension, for eight years, of all promotion, it becomes evident that this measure of economy bears hard upon those to whom the question is practically one of "bread and butter," and certainly cannot be approved by those liberal minded citizens who recognize the propriety of stimulating activity, energy and efficiency by the inducement of a coveted reward. It has been observed that in 1862 the grade of commodore was created to remedy a deficiency. The number of captains and commanders was then expressly reduced that the aggregate number of officers in the senior grades might not be increased. There were then sixty-eight captains and ninety-seven commanders. There are now fifty captains and ninety commanders. If the grade of commodore is abolished the fifty captains are manifestly too few for their present duties, and to fill all the other positions now filled by commodores, and it would then seem necessary, with the extinction of the grade of commodore, to re-establish the number of captains and commanders as existing before the war. If, of the number in the grade of commodore (twenty-five), eighteen be added to the present number of captains and seven to that of commanders, the numbers in these two grades will be exactly re-established—viz., sixty-eight captains and ninety-seven commanders—and thus the change may be effected without stopping promotion, which does a positive injustice to officers who have served faithfully from thirty to thirty-five years.

But this will not effect what Congress desires—economy in naval expenditure—as the increase by addition to these subordinate grades on the one hand will about equal the retrenchment accomplished by reduction on the other. Since, therefore, this proposed economy cannot be attained without inflicting hardship and injustice; and since, but for economy, there seems no motive for change in the present completed organization, it may be well for our legislators to direct their attention to other branches of naval expense where reformation is seriously demanded, and where a much more creditable economy can be judiciously devised.

A REAL BATTLE has at last been fought and won by the revolutionists in Mexico. According to our special despatch from Matamoros, the government troops, three thousand strong, commanded by General Neri, were completely routed and scattered by a revolutionary force of about the same number under General Donato Guerra. As the result of the battle the important city of Zacatecas, the capital of the State, was captured by the revolutionists.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL IN 1871.—The emigration from Liverpool to the United States during the past year has been considerably in excess of that of 1870. The figures, taken from the official statistics recently published in England, show this to be the case. One peculiarity, however, is noticeable. While the number of emigrants from the Continent has augmented there has been a falling off of Irish and Scotch emigrants. This may be accounted for by the fact of the increased facilities offered to emigrants from ports in the North and South of Ireland, as well as from Glasgow. The number of vessels from these

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places has multiplied, and those seeking a passage abroad avail themselves of the opportunities presented to them nearer home. During the year 1871 the total number of emigrants leaving the Mersey for the United States was 134,885, of whom 68,500 were English, 26,414 Irish, 2,481 Scotch and 37,479 from the Continent of Europe The increase of emigrants in 1871 as compared with 1870, from Liverpool alone, was over three thousand

The Chinese Indemnity Fund—An Excellent Proposition.

The memorial presented to Congress asking that the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, now amounting to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, be used for a college to educate Chinese and American interpreters and to facilitate in other ways diplomatic and commercial intercourse with China, is a liberal and an excellent movement This fund is the remainder of the claims paid to the United States by the Chinese government in the settlement made by the Treaty of Shanghae, November 8, 1858, with the accumulated interest It has been admitted that in equity the Chinese have a claim to some benefit from this fund but whether they have or not no better use could be found for it than that proposed It is good policy to facilitate in every way friendly relations between the Chinese and this country, and to found a college for the education of Chinamen who may come to the United States, as well as Americans in the Chinese language, must prove useful to our growing commerce with the great empire of Asia. Both the government and people of China, who prize highly education, would be gratified at such friendly and liberal action on the part of the United States Such a policy would do more than gunpowder to open the vast empire of China to American commerce and ideas Let the prayer of the memorialists be granted without delay

An Official Pickwick.

Mayor Hall is just now situated as was Samuel Pickwick, Esq , another spectacled philosopher, when the rival editors of the Eatanswill *Gazette* and *Independent* began to quarrel over their own newspapers at the kitchen fire of the Saracen's Head Inn From sniffs and scowls they soon proceeded to blows One caught up such a carpet bag as an itinerant lecturer carries, and the other seized a fire shovel of the kind peddled about the country by Cheap Jacks. "Mr Pickwick," say the annals of the club, "rushed between the infuriated combatants just in time to receive the carpet bag on one side of his body and the fire shovel on the other."

The Mayor has for some time been between the fire of the rival editors of two republican factions He had just signally discomfited one of them before a grand jury when the other, from no love of the Mayor, but out of professional rivalry, began to attack his own *confrere* over the official head, and it would seem that the Mayor has "rushed in between the infuriated combatants just in time to receive a blow" from the Grand Jury carpet-bag in Cheap Jack's hands Let him be consoled by the remembrance that, although the president of the fictitious sporting club passed a short time in the Fleet Prison, it did not disadvantage him finally, and that the wounded official who is president of another sporting club can now give way to some fresh victim for the respective carpet bag and kitchen shovel of these later Eatanswill editors.

THE VISIT OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO BRIGHAM YOUNG in his selected prison appears to give great offence to the Gentile population of Salt Lake. It is alleged that Mr. Young is a prisoner of the United States, that he stands charged with murder and the commission of another serious offence against the laws of the country, that he was not a proper person for the Japanese Princes accredited to the President of the United States to be introduced to, and that Minister De Long, as an American Ambassador, has committed a breach of diplomatic etiquette. According to our despatches, published to-day, it was the subject of general conversation there last night, and some persons were ready to withdraw their support from the promised banquet Surely this must be regarded as a tempest in a teapot There could be no possible harm in their visiting the Tabernacle and the house of the greatest curiosity of the day, it is quite certain that no intercourse was held. Mr. De Long could never have so far forgotten himself, and doubtless when the matter is fairly investigated it will be found that some curious members of the Embassy were simply desirous of seeing the "strange man" of whom they have so often read.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES have been duly investigated by the Congressional Committee, and that body has decided to return to Washington to-morrow. Carter and Warmoth are both extremely anxious, however, lest there should be any side play at the capital, consequently each faction sends delegates there, following close on the heels of the committee, to watch affairs in their respective interests. No decision has yet been arrived at by the committee, and it is doubtful which side will be declared in the right, but it is alleged that, should they decide against the anti-Warmoth party, these gentlemen will take up the question again and continue the fight

Personal Intelligence

H. Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Clary of the United States Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Governor George W Hendee of Vermont, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Tom Fields and Amasa J. Parker of Utica (the Albany lobbyist), are registered together at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General W Bailey of Louisiana, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel

Colonel Anton Aurier of Atlanta, Ga. is among the sojourners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Rhoades and J. [illegible] of Quebec, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and A J Drexel, of Philadelphia, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas H Canfield, of Vermont, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr Edward Warren, of Baltimore the physician who squelched the chemical professor's analysis at the Wharton trial, is at the Coleman House. Dr. Warren has incurred the enmity of Mrs. Wharton's enemies as well as of the allies of "Old Tartar Emetic," by his services on that occasion.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A Stifled Debate in the Senate on England's Attitude.

SILENCE DIGNIFIED AND GOLDEN.

Secretary Fish's Diplomatic Reply to Earl Granville.

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THE RUMPUS.

Our Course Before the Geneva Arbitrators Plain and Unquestionable.

If England Objects to the Arbitrators Considering Consequential Damages it Will Dissolve the Conference.

British Profession of Fidelity to the Treaty.

Tory Aristocratic Support of Gladstone's Position.

AMERICAN FEELING IN LIVERPOOL

Commissioner Adams and the United States Jurists in Motion.

War Risks on American Vessels in the East.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872.

The London *Times* treats the subjects of the Alabama claims and the sanctity of treaties, making particular reference to the Treaty of Washington, editorially and at much length, in its issue to-day The writer declares that "England has not revoked, and never will revoke the Treaty of Washington She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door on all hopes of settlement."

THE TORY ARISTOCRACY TENDING TO WAR.

The London *Standard*, the organ of the ultra tories and High Churchmen, says in its editorial that it "sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel." The *Standard* "feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and it advises all parties to support the government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed."

A PALMERSTON POLICY OF PRESENT CAUTION.

The London *Post*, so long the organ of the late Lord Palmerston, and just now an exponent of the feeling of the younger members of the anti-democracy, says it "regrets the vehemence of the English press in its attack on the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement."

AMERICAN OPINION OF THE INDIRECT DAMAGES CLAIM.

It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS IN LONDON.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams has arrived in London, *en route* to his home in the United States, from Geneva. Mr Adams will embark at Liverpool and sail for America to-morrow.

HON. WILLIAM M EVARTS EN ROUTE FOR PARIS.

Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF HON CALEB CUSHING IN PARIS

Hon. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the Geneva Board, has just arrived in Paris.

War Risks on American Vessels.

LONDON, Feb 9, 1872.

War risks are taken on American vessels in the Manila trade, in consequence of the apprehensions raised by the Alabama claims dispute.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

American Securities Depressed in Frankfort and Fall in Five-Twenties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872.

The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence on American securities in the Continental markets. Five-twenty bonds of 1862 have declined three-fourths to seven-eighths here since Wednesday, and the market is heavy.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

Features of the Debate on Senator Edmunds' Inquiry.

Undue Sensitiveness on the Question of England's Feelings—How Senators Are Left in the Dark—That Lost "Case"—The Reply to Granville's Note To Be Little to the Purpose—The Counter Statements and Final Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9 1872.

Senator Edmunds opened fire this morning against Great Britain according to promise, by calling up his resolution for information upon the subject of the expected action on the Geneva Conference. It was the signal for a sharp fusilade from Senator Patterson, whose language, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was regarded as significant He thought the resolution ought to pass. The Secretary of State certainly knew what the American Commissioners meant. If he did not he was unfit for his position. Mr Patterson evidently expressed the general feeling of the Senate when he declared that the language reported to have been uttered in the House of Commons by

MR. GLADSTONE WAS VERY INSULTING

to the United States.

Messrs. Sherman and Hamlin were troubled at the spirit shown by Mr Edmunds and Mr Patterson, and thought it best to make haste slowly. Mr. Sherman's anxiety was evidently from the "pocket nerve," and Mr Hamlin's was animated somewhat by pride of opinion He was quite sure (not having read the NEW YORK HERALD lately) that no official information had been received from the other side.

Mr Morton suggested that Mr. Edmunds strike out certain words about the alleged intention of Great Britain to withdraw from the Conference, which he, too declared no one knew anything about—at least in a formal manner

The Vermont Senator acquiesced in the suggestion, but coolly remarked that the language of the English press and public men was quite sufficient authority for the inference involved in the words.

The subject went over by the expiration of the morning hour and it will probably be left in that undecided state, in order to give opportunity for flamboyant rhetoric on the part of belligerently inclined Senators. Mr Edmunds' suggestion that there was

UNDUE SENSITIVENESS EXHIBITED

when anything effecting England adversely was mentioned, seemed to meet the approval of the galleries and of many Senators.

The ignorance of the Senators and the disposition on their part to wait for what they are pleased to call "official" information, is reflected from other quarters beside the Senate. Some people cannot learn that grave international questions are settled by cables long before the so called "official" information comes to hand. This has led to much uneasiness, and there has been a good deal of downright lying in regard to our complications with England, most of these lies having come from the efforts of some people to correct other people's mistakes In the fewest words, the contest is between the HERALD and the beaten press On Sunday, before the other journals were aware of any news of such significance being in the wind, the HERALD had heard of the whole business and was quietly working up the Presidential Sunday conferences Yet one of

THE SLEEPY CHAPS,

whose news is old as the newspaper in Rip Van Winkle's village says "No anxious conferences have taken place except in the offices of two or three sensational journals" This sleepy fellow is a fit representative of the whole lot. Denial is the staple of news to the minor journals, and with these petty falsehoods they have been content, while the HERALD was picturing the situation. The whole story is one easily told.

The wild language of the English press preceded a day or two the informal entreaties of statesmen like Sir John Rose for a withdrawal of our "case," and of the demand for consequential damages, and these were well timed with Earl Granville's friendly communication These entreaties were brought to the notice of the President on Sunday, and he gave his answer, which appeared in the HERALD of Monday. That answer was that the United States

CANNOT RECEDE FROM THE POSITION

they have taken before the Tribunal at Geneva; that the Tribunal is a Court and with this Court must the whole question be left. On the heels of this news came the Queen's speech and the intemperate language of Mr Gladstone, each of which was abundantly confirmatory of the complete tenor of these despatches. The whole matter, including our answers to Earl Granville's note, is so firmly determined that twenty Cabinet meetings could not fix the business more unmistakably. Earl Granville, in his friendly communication, only says that his government does not consider the claim for consequential damages as inside the treaty, and calls the attention of our government to it, and while he carefully refrained from asking us officially to withdraw our case, he did not hesitate in

INFORMALLY MAKING THIS REQUEST.

If an official demand had been met, as it was certain to be met, with a refusal, that refusal would have meant war instead of arbitration. The threats of withdrawing from the conference have been confined to the English journals. The refusal of the State Department to print Granville's note is a quibble, and founded on the fact that it has not yet reached Mr. Fish through Sir Edward Thornton, and upon this quibble all the denials of the minor journals are founded. Our answer is ready, but it will not be sent till after the receipt of Granville's formal note and until after it has received the sanction of the Cabinet, but it will be even as terse and

AS LITTLE TO THE PURPOSE

as Earl Granville's communication. The next session of the Tribunal will take place in April, and the English government will be told that we shall make our answer there according to the terms of the treaty. The controversy has assumed a shape that seems to indicate an effective use of the famous lost book, the English case itself, as printed in the HERALD yesterday, showing that the demand for consequential damages was furtively hinted at even in that document. The whole thing is more and more looked upon here as

AN ENGLISH POLITICAL FIGHT,

and the excitement in England is considered a just tribute to the average English mind. In regard to the matter in dispute no uneasiness is felt, and it is expected that in a day or two the question will be put to sleep till the next meeting of the Tribunal, unless the English press and people should keep it alive by offensive words and acts. Our own policy can be easily understood, for it is to

STICK TO OUR CASE AND TO THE TREATY.

There was no understanding according, to the treaty, as to the nature of the claims to be presented and we will take no counsel from Great Britain as to what we shall present. We have just as much right to claim consequential damages, and leave it to the tribunal to judge of the justice of the claim, as Great Britain has to deny any responsibility The United States admit the right of Great Britain to place her own construction upon international law and her own neutrality laws; but having become a party to a treaty where the decision of all claims presented to the tribunal, under the rules adopted by that treaty for a neutral government to observe rest with the tribunal, we claim that she has no right either to interfere,

EXCEPT BY WAR OF ARGUMENT,

before the tribunal itself, or to withdraw from the conference. When the tribunal again assembles, the United States will answer the case as presented by Great Britain in December last, maintaining that consequential damages are a part of the just claims which we have a right to file before the Board under the terms of the treaty Great Britain, on the other hand, having received at the first meeting of the tribunal a copy of our case, unless, indeed, she had

THE LAST BOOK

much earlier, is not called upon to combat the question of consequential damages, but whether or not she observed the rules laid down in the treaty These counter statements having been exchanged, a second counter case is to be filed in June by both parties concluding the argument on both sides and leaving the decision with the tribunal. The United States having definitely presented a claim for direct damages and asked that a sum may be awarded in gross for consequential damages, it would be impossible at this time for us to change the form of the case, even if we were disposed to do so The line of argument is marked out by our initiatory case, and the following it

ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE TREATY

is the only real answer which Great Britain will ever get, except in a Pickwickian note like Earl Granville's. The Board of Arbitrators is to determine what claims, if any are just, and to award damages upon them. The United States present their claims in their own way These it is for Great Britain to combat. We shall abide by the award, and we shall expect Great Britain to do the same. It is not for her to dictate the manner in which our claims are to be presented, the Tribunal being the sole judges, and, when the final statements have been presented, if Great Britain should protest before the Board at its meeting in June that it refuses to have the claims considered while consequential damages are insisted upon the Board has simply to announce that

THE TRIBUNAL IS DISSOLVED.

The course of Earl Granville in addressing a note to the United States calling attention to what is distasteful to Great Britain, is not only distasteful to us, but his letter is impossible of any answer. We insist upon our case and are ready to accept the award of the Tribunal, or to resent the refusal of Great Britain to fulfil her treaty obligations.

What England Means.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

A gentleman of New York has addressed a private letter to a Senator stating he has received intelligence from England to the effect that although the Tribunal of Arbitration had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States the British government has reason to believe the arbitrators will not award a gross sum of damages to the United States Therefore, Great Britain desires the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of damages.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

A Dignified Silence the Most Statesmanlike Policy—Senator Edmunds' Resolution Again Sent Over—Gladstone's Speech "Insulting"

In the United States Senate yesterday the question was opened by Mr EDMUNDS (rep) of Vt., calling up the following resolution, which he offered on Tuesday last —

Resolved, That the President be requested if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession respecting the alleged intention of the government of Great Britain to revoke the treaty lately concluded between that government and the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he thought the information received since the resolution was offered was sufficient to justify the clause which had been struck out at the suggestion of Mr Trumbull, but as his object was merely to get the information from the President he would let the resolution stand as it was, and ask its immediate passage

Mr PATTERSON (rep) of N H., assumed that our government knew what claims it had a right to present under the treaty, and upon this assumption he thought the language of the leaders in Parliament insulting to the United States. He hoped, however, that nothing offensive or violent would be uttered in the Senate but that our government and press would preserve to the end the temperate tone in which they had spoken thus far, and that the government in a dignified, manly and proper way would maintain our position in reference to the treaty. He thought the opposition in Parliament were using this question as a means of ousting the Gladstone Ministry because they assumed that the United States government had a right to present the claim as they had done, but that English negotiators at Washington were overreached, and it was evident that Mr Gladstone was trying to evade the attack by falling in with the opposition to ascertain the extent, and denouncing the American claim as preposterous and absurd.

Mr SHERMAN said he would not debate the question lest he should be led into an indiscretion, as Mr. Patterson had just been. It would be better, he thought, not to undertake to discuss the motives of the English Prime Minister, at least until we had a better basis for discussion than a mere cable report. He regarded the Treaty of Washington as a high and solemn contract between two nations, and did not believe that after full consideration either nation would be likely to violate it. As to the pending resolution, he thought it had better be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If that committee desired any information in the President's possession it could easily obtain it, and whenever the President received anything important on the subject he would probably communicate it without a direct request of the Senate. He therefore moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr PATTERSON, (rep) of N. H., denied that he had discussed the English Premier's motives He had only quoted his language, and that, he insisted, was insulting to this country.

Mr MORTON, (rep) of Ind., suggested that Mr. Edmunds should modify the resolution so as to ask for information respecting the complaint made by the British government against the case submitted by the government of the United States. The resolution, as it stood, assumed that there was an intention to revoke the treaty, whereas neither the Queen's nor the Premier's speech intimated any such intention, but merely spoke of remonstrating against the case presented by the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his resolution did not assume that the British government intended to revoke the treaty, it merely assumed that that was alleged, and certainly it had been alleged very plainly. The Senator (Morton) was mistaken as to the Premier's speech. Mr Gladstone was reported to have said that the American claims were "preposterous and absurd, and such as no people in the last extremities of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of England in their hearts, would ever submit to." If this report was correct, and if the English language meant in England what it means here, the Premier certainly did intimate that England would revoke the treaty unless the United States would consent to change or withdraw its case. However, as his object in offering the resolution was merely to get the information asked for, he would accept the suggestion and modify the resolution; but he objected to referring it to the committee. It was an ordinary resolution of inquiry, such as it had never been the custom to refer to a committee, and he should feel immeasurable humiliation if the Senate should resort to a reference for fear of doing something to injure the feelings of Great Britain. The way to preserve peace between nations was to have candor and frankness; the way to make war was to have concealment and intrigue, and he hoped the Senate would adopt this resolution asking the President to communicate any information in his posession upon this important subject.

Mr SHERMAN said that the habit of passing resolutions of inquiry without referring them to committees was a bad one which might well be departed from, and this was a very proper case for reference. We had formed a treaty with a foreign Power and had faithfully observed it in all respects. The present condition of our claim was not a matter for the British government to deal with, it rested wholly with the President and the agents he had chosen to present the claim. Under these circumstances the proper course for us was to pursue the even tenor of our way present our case in simple, direct and moderate terms, and there stand. If political excitement on the subject should arise in Great Britain we need not notice it, but leave them to settle it in their own way. The agitation would subside in due time. He did not believe that the government or the people of Great Britain would dare in the presence of the civilized world to revoke the treaty The public sentiment of the world would not permit them to do so

Mr PATTERSON was sorry to hear such an emperate language from the Senator from Ohio Mr Sherman. (Laughter.)

Mr HAMLIN said there were occasions when silence was the highest wisdom, and he thought that the brief debate that had just occurred showed that this was such an occasion. Upon this question silence was statesmanship. Believing that the United States stood in an impregnable position on this question and not having heard that any official communication had been received in reference to it he thought it unwise to agitate it in any way for the present.

Mr EDMUNDS—Does the Senator believe that it would be offensive to the British government for the Senate of the United States to ask the President if he has any information on the subject?

Mr HAMLIN—No, sir, I do not think it would be offensive, but I think it would show a distrust of the high position we occupy.

Mr EDMUNDS—Oh, no.

Mr HAMLIN—Well I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr THURMAN (dem. of Ohio asked Mr Hamlin to withdraw his motion for a moment but Mr. [illegible] called for the regular order, and the resolution went over.

AN ENGLISH REVIEW OF OUR CASE.

From the London Times, Jan 2[illegible]

[illegible] clean proof of the ability displayed in the American statement on the Alabama claims has it places the alleged grievances of the United States in a somewhat new aspect. Often as the facts had been stated and reviewed by Mr Adams and Mr. Seward it is but just to own that in the case now laid before the arbitrators they are marshalled and grouped more effectively than ever before. The chief strength of this case may be said to consist in the skilful development of an argument contained in one of Mr Fish's despatches that Great Britain allowed herself to become at once "the arsenal the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates Great pains are taken to make it appear that at an early period of the struggle there was established in Great Britain a branch of the War Department of the insurgents, a branch of their Navy Department and a branch of their Treasury each with almost plenary powers." Thus, while Captain Bullock, acting for the Navy Department, was superintending the construction of cruisers, Mr Huse, on behalf of the War Department was purchasing arms and munitions and the requisite funds were provided by Fraser Trenholm & Co as financial agents of the Richmond government out of the proceeds of cotton imported in blockade runners From this point of view the offence of Great Britain in respect of the Alabama, for instance is not to be measured solely by the gross and culpable negligence which permitted her to escape, but also by the failure to suppress these "combined operations which, in the judgment of the United States constituted an organized war." It is not our purpose to examine the legal validity of this doctrine which must be determined by the arbitrators, but it would be difficult to overstate its importance both in its bearing on the immediate issue and its general influence on the liabilities of neutrality It is, doubtless natural that the indignation excited in America by the depredations of the Alabama and her consorts should be greatly enhanced by the belief that, whatever may be said the building equipping, arming, manning and commissioning, though ostensibly separate acts were so many links in one vast conspiracy, planned and carried out on British soil But the existence of such a conspiracy is a very different thing from the complicity of the British government or nation with its authors. And the so-called proofs of such complicity are as shadowy as those of the former are substantial We entirely agree with the view supported in the American case that a deep and widespread plot or the abuse of British neutrality was concerted by Mr Jefferson Davis and his colleagues not without the ulterior hope of driving either Great Britain or the United States into a declaration of war. We positively deny on the other hand that one jot or tittle of evidence has been produced to justify the wholesale charges of wilful and conscious partiality brought against Her Majesty's government, whose conduct throughout the war as it most justly avers, "was governed by a strict regard for the obligations of neutrality and a sincere desire to fulfil them." It failed, indeed on some occasions to defeat the machinations here described, but the question is whether any measures open to a constitutional government could have defeated them, while it is probable that such a measure as prohibiting all sales of arms for warlike use would have injured the United States more than the Confederates

We cannot but regard the stress laid on presumptions, as distinct from proof in every part of the American case as an indication that, in the opinion of its framers, no breach of international duty can be directly established. At the same time we emphatically repudiate these presumptions and assert with confidence not only that Great Britain did honorably maintain a neutral attitude, but that from the first her intention to do so was clearly manifest. One of the *a priori* reasons for condemning Great Britain of "studied unfriendliness is the simple fact that Her Majesty's government invited the French government to agree upon a united course of action at the outbreak of the war "The United States," we are told "are at a loss to conjecture what inducement could have prompted such an act, unless it may have been the perception on the part of Her Majesty's government that it was in its nature not only unfriendly, but almost hostile to the United States." Yet, in another part of the case the "fidelity" of French neutrality is favorably contrasted with the "habitually insincere neutrality of Great Britain"—not a word being said nor a suspicion hinted of the overtures notoriously made by the Emperor Napoleon and rejected by the British government, for a joint recognition of the Southern confederacy. This, however, is but a single topic of the general *a priori* reasoning by which it is sought to bring home what lawyers call "express malice" to the British government, which, it is asserted, "expressly abandoned in advance" the intention of employing "any measure of diligence" to repress the unlawful use of its territory by the insurgents. The grand presumption of all against the good faith of Great Britain rests, as we have more than once pointed out, on the premature" and "precipitate" concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates. An attempt is even made to aggravate this accusation by showing that Lord Russell spoke of them as "belligerents," in a note to Lord Cowley, seven days before the Queen's proclamation appeared—as if it would have been possible to designate them by any term except this or some equivalent, and as if President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and the Supreme Court of the United States were not loudly declaring at the very same time, and in language almost identical, that a state of war, involving the exercise of belligerent rights, had actually commenced But let us suppose the contrary. Let us suppose that, although two communities with the population and resources of great States were engaged in a life and death struggle, there was no legitimate belligerency at all. Let us even adopt the self-contradictory assumption of the United States, and suppose that a legitimate belligerency was constituted on one side and none on the other, so that rights of blockade and search could properly be enforced by the North, but no ships could properly be commissioned by the South—can we be sure that Great Britain would have incurred less resentment by acting upon this assumption? In that case the proceedings of Captain Semmes must of course have been treated as piracy in English law courts if he chose to come within their jurisdiction, but it is very doubtful how far the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act could have been applied by way of prevention. At all events, it is a remarkable circumstance that Her Majesty's government first announced the intention of issuing the Queen's proclamation in reply to an appeal from Mr. W E. Forster, a stanch friend of the United States. The leading object of that proclamation was to warn British subjects against relying on the protection of their government if they should enlist in the Confederate service; and, however the purpose of the subsequent Orders may now be misrepresented, they were the subject of earnest remonstrance from the Confederate government, and welcomed by Mr. Seward as likely to "prove a deathblow to Southern privateering."

There is one passage in Part V of the American case which it is impossible to pass over without a special protest. It is that in which, after summing up "the points established," the United States government proceeds to hold *in terrorem* over the arbitrators the consequences of a decision in favor of Great Britain. If, it is urged, the tribunal shall hold the operations of Captain Bullock and his associates to have been rightful the foundation will be laid "for endless dissensions and wars." We reply that no one disputes the wrongfulness of these operations, the issue at stake being whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for not having instituted a kind of internal blockade and succeeded in frustrating them. It is urged again that if the award is averse to the United States "there will be little inducement for nations in future to adopt the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of their differences." We might well retort that, if the claims of the United States be sanctioned, there will be little inducement for a great maritime Power to remain neutral in wars between its neighbors but we prefer to reply that arbitrators have to do with plain considerations of justice, and not with dubious and remote considerations of expediency. It is urged, further, that if it was right to give the Nashville and Sumter more than a minimum supply of coal, or to permit the sale of the Georgia in a British port "the United States, as a nation, whose normal condition is one of neutrality accept the doctrine." We reply that assuming the facts to be correctly stated and waiving the unseemly tone in which the inference is suggested, it is no business of the arbitrators to inquire whether the action of the British authorities was "right," but simply whether it amounted to injurious negligence or violation of neutrality under the rules of the treaty It is urged once more that if international duties are to be limited by municipal law if commissions issued by a so-called government of insurrectionists are conclusively valid to cover previous transgressions, if the Alabama and her consorts may be allowed to do as they did and if it be no offence to recruit men for them, and so forth the United States will gain an advantage affecting their pecuniary interests of which they will take care to avail themselves. We reply firmly that not one of the positions here alleged to have been set up on behalf of our government, except, perhaps, the second is actually maintained by it that not one is really essential to its defence, and that it would be as inconsistent with a sense of national dignity as with due respect for the arbitrators to confront them with similar threats of what Great Britain will do in the event of her losing the cause.

A Liverpool Merchant's View.

At the annual [illegible] of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which was held on the [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Graves, one of the members for the borough of Liverpool, referred to the Alabama claims in these words:—

When I had the pleasure [illegible] of addressing the Chamber [illegible] the year [illegible] [illegible] with the United States [illegible] in a mode [illegible] I believe [illegible] member [illegible] Chamber [illegible] of settlement [illegible] heard the [illegible] expressed [illegible] doing more than asking England [illegible] the direct losses known to have been caused by the Alabama and one or two other cruisers and which I never heard estimated at more than ten millions to fourteen millions of dollars and if these are magnified, as we now hear they are, it is an afterthought of the Executive and not of the people of America.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

A Battle Fought and Won by the Revolutionists.

TOTAL ROUT OF JUAREZ'S TROOPS

Zacatecas Captured by the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch —

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb 9,
Via BROWNSVILLE Texas, Feb 9, 1872

On January 29 the revolutionists under General Donato Guerra encountered a government force, commanded by General Neri, at Matapulgas, twelve leagues from Zacatecas. Neri had left the latter place to fight the revolutionists. Both forces were about equal numbering 3,000 men each.

As the revolutionists approached General Neri opened a furious artillery fire, which proved, however, ineffectual He then attempted to flank the rebels. This movement also failed, when he hurriedly concentrated his force.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS VICTORIOUS.

The revolutionists then charged the government troops, completely routing them. They made 400 prisoners, and captured all the artillery of the Juaristas.

Toward the evening the victory of the revolutionists became still more complete, for the revolutionary General Garcia de la Cadena arrived after dark with reinforcements.

The combined rebel force now pushed forward, and entered Zacatecas on January [illegible] without opposition. General Meri was captured in the city, and General Gonzales Herria, his second in command, was wounded and also made prisoner.

FLIGHT OF JUAREZ'S TROOPS.

General Talentana, with the remnant of the government force, fled in great haste and confusion, pursued by the revolutionary cavalry.

General Corella left San Luis with 2,000 government troops to aid Meri, but it was too late, for Meri's force was in full flight before he neared the battlefield. He has returned to San Luis.

General Guerra has written a letter to General Trevino announcing this victory and urging him to lead his force to Zacatecas and to direct further operations.

General Rocha has arrived at San Luis Potosi with 600 government troops.

Part of Cortina's troops are expected here to-night, while that General will remain outside to harass the enemy.

Naranjo reports the occupation of Rinconde Ramos by Portugal, Governor of Aguas Calientes.

FLORENCE IN BALTIMORE.

A grand complimentary testimonial was given to Mr. W J. Florence at the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, last night, by a number of the most prominent citizens. The house was crowded, and the assemblage was regarded as the most fashionable of the season.

Died.

WHITING.—Near New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, February 7, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY S. WHITING, daughter of the late William B Whiting.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

Don't Scorch Your Hair Off with Caustic dyes. Why should you, when HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or a jetty black in about the time it takes to read this paragraph."

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

A Card.—Watts' Nervous Antidote Cured Me of dyspepsia and severe headaches. I heartily recommend it. WALTER SCOTT, 10 Park place.

A.—Cherry Pectoral, 50 Cents. Best in the world for colds (large bottles), at RUSHTON'S, 11 Barclay street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night ladies day and evening, best ventilation highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled Europe outdone.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,685 New York Post office

Back Ache.—Forty drops of Constitution WATER will relieve it like magic.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and [illegible] of any. Sold everywhere.

Continual Dropping Out of the Hair, with a disagreeable [illegible] prevented and the scalp made clean and healthy by the use of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair—Delightful dressing even for children's use—restores gray hair, stops its falling out.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York, cures with harmless special prescriptions [illegible] Dandruff, Falling, Loss and Premature gray Hair, Pimply Eruptions, Black Worms, Moth Patches, Freckles, Moles, Wens and Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face. Call or send for circular

Fine Gold Jewelry.—Reduced Prices. Bracelets, Watch Chains, Earrings, Pins, [illegible] Lockets, [illegible] Buttons, Studs, &c. Jewelry and Watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

Happy Relief to Young Men.—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

If Your Hair is Falling Out, or Shows signs of disease [illegible] be arrested at once by using CHALON'S NEW [illegible] HAIR INVIGORATOR. This article has been [illegible] the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists. [illegible] Broadway.

Important.—Every Acute and Chronic Disease [illegible] treated at the NEW YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 12 Washington place. Special attention to recent diseases, [illegible] Chronic Diseases, &c.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to 786 and 788 Broadway corner of Tenth street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information [illegible] highest rates paid for Doubloons [illegible] Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York

The Mother's Remedy for All Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

$450 Reward for a Case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP will not cure. Warranted, in writing, or money refunded. Physicians' advice gratis. 21 John street. [illegible] home references.

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THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Further Revelations of Abuses—All About the Frauds in Government Sales.

How the Public Are Deceived—Testimony by an Ex-Special Agent of the Treasury.

Adjournment of the Investigation to Washington.

The Custom House Committee met again yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A letter was read from F. W. Sinclair, of the Appraiser's Department, stating that, in reply to Mr. Jaynes' testimony, Peters Brothers, on an average, imported one package each month, perhaps more, and that if Mr. Jayne received of Peters Brothers twenty per cent more on these four or five importations which he mentions than the invoices were entered at the Custom House, it would amount to $1,000 or $1,500.

A letter was also read from Mr. J. Winslow calling the attention of the committee to the injustice of importers being mad[e] to correct errors and omissions of the custom house officials. He stated that he has had the liquidation of an entry delayed six months when the right time should not exceed a few days. Whether this was purposely done for remuneration he [illegible] say.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness examined was Mr. William Whiteside, who con[illegible] that on the of June 1871 Lewis J. Kirk, John Hankskie and Lewis Jones, who gave their address as the Custom House and David Crowley, [illegible] and [illegible] in a very rough [illegible] manner [illegible] specially [illegible] Kirk came and [illegible] our books and papers; I refused to give them and told them I would punish this outrage; they would do so, they exhibited a warrant [illegible] the seizure of our books and papers relating to the importation of [illegible] by several steamers from January, 186[illegible] to September 1870; the charges against us were undervaluation of goods made on the oath of Lewis Jones; we then sent for our lawyer, and he said the warrant authorized them to seize the papers, &c.; we then allowed them to be taken away under protest; they then commenced and took away nearly all the books and letters they could find from about 1868 up to that date, cramming them into their pockets, &c., and refused to give any receipt or account of them; they also took the books of our manufactory business at Moodna, Orange county, N. J., which did [illegible] to our importing at all; when we objected to their taking things their warrant did not call for they said there was no harm in [illegible] so as they would keep possession of our premises until one of them would go to the Judge, who would grant them authority to take all they pleased; they also said we could go to S. G. Clark, Ninth division, Custom House, to see about the matter; at the end of about a week we did go and see this Mr. Clark, who on the 15th of June returned part of our books, exacting a written promise we would hold them subject to the order of the Collector until this matter was settled; on the 8th of August he returned another part on the same terms, and the correspondence he [illegible]; he furnished us with a list of fifteen various shipments, amounting to £953 11s. 4d., on which he claimed we [illegible] £9,699 6s. 10d., making a difference in all of £[illegible]1 15s. 6d., the duty on which would amount to about $[illegible]74; [illegible] told us, in a very insulting manner, that our affairs were all wrong; he afterward said that it not intentionally they were technically so; he afterward said we were not so bad as many others, and thought we would not see our lives yet; we were quite at a loss to understand how any claim could be made against us by the United States as we were well aware that instead of our wronging them they owed us for we frequently paid small sums, more than we should do, rather than contest it with them; we now spoke to two of our neighbors, who had been similarly dealt with and ascertained that they had to pay in one case $[illegible], and in another over $2,000, in bribes, to John Hankskie, who put it with the knowledge of L. J. Kirk, and, they had no doubt, of S. G. Clark also; these sums were paid as gratuities to Hankskie, in addition to the money they paid to the District Attorney; we then broke off all communication with S. G. Clark and went to Collector Murphy personally, who, after hearing our story said he would give it his attention; we returned to him by appointment on the 15th of July and he told us he had inquired into the matter and that he thought it was a persecution and had stopped all annoyance to us. In the future, he also handed us over to Mr. Laflin, the Naval Officer who, he said, had as much to do in the matter as himself and asked us to give any explanation to Mr. Laflin which he might desire to have; we did so and Mr. Laflin seemed to be satisfied; on the 11th or 12th of July two days after, we were sued by direction of Mr. Clark for $100,000, and we understand that he deliberately told the Collector that we were bringing in bleached linens at the price of brown ones, a thing he must have known to be false; he also wished us to go to the District Attorney, who he said could settle this suit with us for fourteen cents if he pleased, which we refused to do; on or about the 8th of October we were told by a friend that the remainder of our books would be given to us by applying personally at the District Attorney's office, as overhead an order there to do so; we did go and he said that there was no such order and that the suit was not discontinued, but that they would proceed at once to get judgment; we said we would not allow that and [illegible] on or about the 10th of October, 1871, I met the Collector, Mr. Murphy, in William street, who told me he had showed our case to the Secretary of the Treasury, who agreed with him that it was an oppression and by his consent and authority he had written the District Attorney to stop all proceedings against us; he also added that those rascals were trying to make a mountain out of a molehill; there the matter still rests; we think ourselves seriously injured by this act, and complain—

[illegible]—That any judge who ought to be the guardian of our liberties should authorize the seizure of our books and papers on the simple oath or belief of a party of no responsibility, to the great injury of our business, peace of mind and character.

S[illegible]—That any law should exist to give people of mercenary and unscrupulous disposition power or control [illegible] authority to so annoy an honorable merchant in his business.

T[illegible]—That smuggling should not be compromised at all when proved, as it has a tendency to drive honorable men out of the business.

F[illegible]—That presuming as they said in our case was true (as not one word of it is) and that we had undervalued $9,857 11s. 4d. to the extent of £161 15s. 6d., less than 1½ per cent, that there would a temptation to intimidate us with a suit for $100,000, many would rather compromise than run such a risk.

F[illegible]—That S. G. Clark should mistake and misrepresent our affairs to the Collector and even to ourselves and that John Hankskie should tell us he was glad to not we were so well off as we could better bear the loss than any of our neighbors they had seized yet, showing the object of taking our books at all was to find out what we could bear.

Sixth—That of all the charges they trumped up against us only one was of those mentioned in the warrant of seizure.

The witness, after reading the above statement, was examined by Senators Casserly and Bayard, on the points mentioned. He said in reply to Senator Bayard that at a rough estimate the injury done to his business by the transaction, was about $100,000; had the Collector written to me before the seizure was made I should have allowed him every facility to examine my books, but the first we knew of it at all was the presence of the men named and the seizure of the books and papers. I believe the Collector asked the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to our case when he was in New York, and he agreed with Collector Murphy that it was a persecution. Mr. Clark's manner of talking to me was a very insulting one at which I was very much astonished; we get our goods from a house in Belfast.

Senator CASSERLY—What sort of a standing has that house—is it young or old? A. It is an old house.

Senator CASSERLY—What do you call a young house in that country? A. One about ten or twelve years' standing.

To Senator HOWE—Where a fraud is suspected on the part of the merchant no warrant for the seizure of his goods should be made until the merchant's explanation is first obtained, unless the fraud was very great and palpable, the merchant should be heard before the Judge's action is determined upon.

George B. Shaler, sworn—Some eighteen months ago, when I was a special agent of the Treasury I called at the public store to see the goods piled up for public sale by the Appraiser and see how things worked; I was refused permission to see the goods, and then telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, who sent orders by telegraph that I had a right to examine them; found them so piled up that it was impossible for the public coming in to see what they were; I saw a case of cutlery with a sample of twenty knives on the outside, and insisted on having the box opened; several boxes, catalogued in a vague way; I found filled with straw; brandy in one case had been catalogued as spirits; in April 1870 I reported to Secretary Boutwell that the catalogues were not in accordance with the Treasury regulations, that bonded storekeepers did not keep the records required by law; in another case a case of gin was catalogued as vinegar; in the case of unclaimed goods there were opportunities for fraud, with a reasonable fear of detection; I was ordered to report to Frank Howe, and was then informed by him that I should have to divide my moiety of seizures with his office; I objected to that, and I told Secretary Boutwell that I would not submit to it; I was then given another commission, without any assignment, to report to Frank Howe, but I was informed that I would have to report to him all the same; I asked Mr. Howe to assign me to duty where there could not possibly be any moieties and he did so and all the time I was in office I did not receive a cent of money; I had personal difficulties with Colonel Howe and resigned, and my resignation was accepted; I then went on to Washington and saw the Secretary and another [illegible] commission, in May, 1871, was given to me; the Secretary explained to me, however, that I could not be allowed [illegible] Frank Howe and report direct to him; he gave as a reason that the bureau had been fixed and that Colonel Howe was [illegible]; I therefore resigned for the last time.

The committee then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

An anonymous letter was received signed "Amendment Clerk," which was placed on one side, no notice being taken of such communications.

A letter from Mr. Schwab, of Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., North German line, was added to his testimony. A letter was also read from John Jacobs, stating that he is not a Freemason, as Mr. Beatty testified, and that the number of cigars and cigarettes seized was less than the number sworn to by Mr. Beatty.

Senator CASSERLY objected to the letter being placed in evidence, as it was not a sworn statement.

Senator HOWE thought it might go in, as Mr. Schwab's was taken.

Senator [illegible] said that Mr. Schwab had been [illegible] stand and was at liberty to change [illegible].

On the [illegible] taken Senator Casserly's motion was [illegible] placed on file. This first [illegible] was carried through [illegible] Senators Frazer and Stewart, who were [illegible].

Senator B[illegible] take the letter and make a [illegible].

Senator CASSERLY [illegible] against this action without the consent of [illegible] investigation.

The next [illegible] stating that he [illegible] and wished that his [illegible] might [illegible] testimony.

An[illegible] Colonel Whitley's statement [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] ordered [illegible] placed on.

A letter was then [illegible] sending [illegible] &c. [illegible] charges, &c., an [illegible] the complaint [illegible].

A sharp discussion followed the reading [illegible] from United States District Attorney [illegible] Davis, Judge Davis writing a strong letter against the testimony of Mr. Flagg taken before this committee.

Senator CASSERLY said that he took particular notice of Mr. Flagg's testimony and he did not think for a moment that Mr. Flagg intended to convey the idea that Colonel [illegible] Howe approved [illegible] of $1,000 [illegible] by him and mentioned in the testimony.

Senator BAYARD thought it would be a gross injustice to place the District Attorney's letter in evidence [illegible] Davis might have [illegible] this letter he attacks Mr. Flagg with [illegible] cause or justification. It is entirely a misapprehension on the part of Judge Davis, and I [illegible] the letter being placed in evidence.

Senator BAYARD then took up Mr. Flagg's testimony and read over the part referred to in Judge Davis' letter.

The case referred to is Mr. Cooper's, where a claim was reduced to $1,000 and Mr. Flagg, who is Mr. Cooper's counsel, gave a full statement of the case which has already been published. This testimony reads—"I went up to the District Attorney's office with my client and he paid a check for $1,000 to the District Attorney [illegible] a paper." Mr. Flagg did not make the least charge against Colonel Frank E. Howe.

Senator CASSERLY moved that the Clerk be requested to make a copy of Mr. Flagg's testimony, and send it, with the compliments of the committee, to Judge Davis.

The letters, &c., were then ordered on file.

Senator BAYARD moved that when the committee adjourn it do so to meet in Washington on Monday week at eleven o'clock, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then said that all the witnesses who had been subpœnaed to attend here will be released from the subpœna when the committee adjourns, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to be summoned to Washington.

A list of appointments made by Collectors Grinnell and Murphy upon the recommendations of Senator Conkling and Fenton, Horace Greeley and others was then read. The return showed that 28 had been appointed upon the recommendation of Senator Fenton, [illegible] of whom are now in office; number of recommendations not appointed 44. Number of appointments made on the recommendation of Senator Conkling 7, now in office 2; recommended but no appointed [illegible]. Number of appointments made on the joint recommendations of Senators Fenton and Conkling [illegible] now in office 6. The records fail to show any recommendations by Senators Fenton and Conkling during Mr. Murphy's administration. Number of appointments made on the recommendation of Horace Greeley during Mr. Grinnell's administration [illegible], now in office, 6; number of recommendations not appointed [illegible]4 and one appointment on Mr. Greeley's recommendation during Mr. Murphy's administration.

The committee then adjourned to meet in Washington on Monday week.

An Exaggerated Case Before the Custom House Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As your report in yesterday's HERALD of the evidence given before the Custom House Investigating Committee, stating that William L. Flagg testified that the books and papers of H. C. Cooper, Broadway, were seized on an affidavit charging him with undervaluing his invoice. The case has been settled for $1,000, is calculated to do me an unintentional injury, I beg to state that Mr. Flagg did not testify to my books and papers being seized on a charge of undervaluing invoices and that my case, brought before the investigating committee without my knowledge, was briefly as follows:—In January, 1871, an unprincipled and irresponsible informer trumped up a charge of smuggling against me with a view to blackmail and on an affidavit from him to that effect my books and papers were seized. No evidence whatever was found in my books to support the charge, but an apparent discrepancy appeared to exist in discounts between the invoices on which duty had been paid and the invoice on which the goods had been paid for.

On the former the full cash discount had been deducted by the exporter and I only paid duty on the nett price for cash, which I believed to be all that was necessary. By taking a certain credit, however, I had forfeited a portion of the discount, and, therefore, apparently, paid more for the goods than I had paid duty on. The District Attorney being convinced that no wrong was intended on my part, settled the case, as you state, on payment of $1,000.

Trusting you will with your usual fairness, give this explanation publicity, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

HENRY P. COOPER.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Book Committee's Work Yesterday—Annual Exhibit of the Agents.

The Methodist Book Committee sat yesterday again with closed doors and received certain reports and communications from the agents and editors here and in the West. The exhibit of the Concerns in New York and in Cincinnati having been presented Dr. Lanahan again announced that he had had no part or lot in the New York report. A committeeman very pertinently asked the Doctor what he supposed he was placed here for, and why he did not acquaint himself with the business and standing of the Concern. Dr. Lanahan on Tuesday said he would have a communication to make at the proper time on this subject, but when the committee called for it yesterday he replied that his verbal statement already made should suffice. Dr. Carlton, the senior agent, explained to the committee that the heads of the different departments of the Concern made out their reports, which statements were afterward combined by the chief clerk, and, having been examined and verified by the agents, were presented as the agents' report. Dr. Lanahan had the same means of examining the reports as Dr. Carlton, but he chosen to avail himself of his privilege and right.

The report of Mr. Kilbraith, the expert appointed last year to examine the accounts of the Concern, was called for, but he gave good and sufficient reasons for not having it ready and made a request for an extension of time until the middle of April, which was granted.

The following is an abstract of the

ANNUAL EXHIBITS OF THE BOOK CONCERNS—

Real Estate—New York Concern	$951,104	
Western	[illegible]	
		$1,172,[illegible]
Merchandise—New York Concern	$[illegible]	
Western	[illegible]	
		778,909
Cash on hand—New York Concern	[illegible]	
Western	[illegible]	
		84,126
Notes and accounts—New York Concern (net)	[illegible]	
Western	[illegible]	
		842,472
Total assets		$[illegible]
Liabilities.		
Notes and accounts—New York	$[illegible]	
Western	[illegible]	
		1,120,076
Net capital		$1,[illegible]7,779
Decrease of capital (Western Book Concern by the Chicago fire)		$85,704
Increase of capital, New York Concern		[illegible]
Net decrease		$16,941

The gross profits of the Cincinnati Concern from the ordinary business has been $[illegible]. The amount paid for the support of the bishops and by order of the General Conference is $[illegible]. [illegible] as near as can be ascertained, was $[illegible] [illegible] the date of this exhibit [illegible] 1871 [illegible]. They have [illegible] is impossible at the present time to estimate its value.

The total assets of the New York Concern amount to $[illegible] 50 and its liabilities to $[illegible] 93. A mortgage of $[illegible] 000 was paid off on December 2 after the annual exhibit had been made out. The capital of the Concern November 30, 1870, was $[illegible] 41 and at the same date last year $[illegible] 57, showing an increase of $[illegible] for the year. The gross earnings from sales was $[illegible]. This exhibit was referred to the sub-committee on annual reports, who are to report on it this morning. The committee were in hopes to have finished up their business yesterday and for [illegible] took an extension of time, but they [illegible] finish. They will sit again this morning and will probably complete their labors. General [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] arrived yesterday and the committee was full except Dr. Vernon, who is absent in Europe.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

His Brother Attempts to Cut Him in Two for Beating His Mother.

Officer White, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, yesterday morning marched into the Jefferson Market Police Court having in his possession an old rusty sword. He also had with him a laboring man named Thomas Dobbins, residing at [illegible] whom he had arrested upon complaint of his brother William, on a charge of assault. The complainant [illegible] Justice [illegible] on Thursday night he and [illegible] [illegible] questioned, admitted his [illegible] made no threats at him, but simply raised [illegible] [illegible] assuming a defiant attitude [illegible] threatened to [illegible].

[illegible] the charge stated his brother came home [illegible] that night and commenced [illegible] abuse [illegible] that he was no [illegible] drew a club and [illegible] order to save her [illegible] the sword and [illegible] again [illegible] execution, [illegible] an aged [illegible] bearing [illegible] exposing the [illegible] in her back. She corroborated [illegible] a good son and worked hard every [illegible]. Justice Ledwith upon hearing the [illegible] the witnesses, discharged the prisoner and remarked to him as he was leaving the Court that the next time his brother struck or maltreated his mother to take the sword and cleave his head off.

MILLER'S INSURANCE RECORD.

How One of His Deputies Extorts Money for Examinations—Dr. Lambert on Insurance Blackmailers—"Cæsar's Wife Don't Require a Certificate"—Witnesses in Contempt—A Steep Bill for Examination.

The Assembly Committee on Insurance resumed the examination of the charges against Superintendent Miller at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, Mr. Tobey in the chair and all the members present.

THE TESTIMONY.

Ezra White, Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was [illegible] at ten minutes [illegible] eleven [illegible] no other witnesses having appeared; [illegible] remember the testimony of Miller; it was [illegible] and I understand it was not presented [illegible] had it been presented I [illegible] have [illegible].

Charles Jay Martin, of the Home Fire Insurance Company, sworn—We were examined by Mr. Miller at [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Miller; we asked him what the charge was; he said he made no charge [illegible] expenses paid [illegible] November it was examined again by Miller; Miller was there three or four times [illegible] November and subsequently [illegible] in December; went to him again and he came [illegible] there seven days with Mr. Eldridge, in December or November; Miller was alone; we paid nothing for the last examination but gave [illegible] a certificate was given [illegible] 2311 [illegible] Mr. Miller made no claim for compensation [illegible] paid a dollar [illegible] for reports [illegible].

To Mr. MILLER—Have been in the business thirty-nine years; you made the examinations at my special instance; I sent for you [illegible] were fearful that we were [illegible] authorized for me with it your order; I signed the test [illegible] because we were [illegible] did not care anything [illegible] [illegible] money from us [illegible] companies [illegible].

George Flint, sworn—Was formerly President of the Ar[illegible] Insurance Company; we were examined [illegible] by Messrs. [illegible] and Eldridge; they were assisted by [illegible] three days of constant work [illegible] and [illegible] he said that was [illegible] putting a name [illegible] the following is the check:—

OFFICE OF THE AEGIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 291 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, April 28, 1871.
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
Pay to the order of
Five hundred dollars.
L. MILLER BANGS, President.
GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
$500.

This is the only sum paid; thought it strange that he wanted a check made out in blank; the examination was not made at the request of the company; Mr. Miller [illegible] and I asked him to make up an impairment of $70,000 capital; there was $80,000 paid in to put the company on a sounder basis; my opinion was that this was large pay; or the [illegible] done; think $200 would have been enough; never complained to Miller.

To Mr. MILLER—I am no longer Secretary; Lemuel Bangs was President; I had $4,500 in the company; don't know who paid in the $80,000; Stout, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, is now Vice President; I was not left out of the directory on account of our management; I have heard that the death claims have doubled in 1871 over 1870; our actuary first spoke [illegible] Southwick and Bangs were present; we gave him the [illegible] the examination extended over about ten days; I think the entire duty could have been done in three days; I entered the company in 1866, and in 1870 the capital was impaired $71,000 when the examination was commenced; the actuary had all his books written up and prepared a statement [illegible] [illegible] to make the check in blank at the request of Southwick; Southwick did not make the request of me as I stated in my direct examination; saw Mr. [illegible] took the actuary hand the check to Southwick; this was several days after the examination; I only saw that check yesterday; was surprised that it had been paid without an endorsement [illegible] it was yesterday English asked me to come and [illegible] [illegible] don't think I ever spoke to him on the subject before.

Re-direct—The reason I did not complain to Miller of Southwick's extortion was that I supposed he and Miller were one.

Dr. Lambert sworn—Am President of the American Popular [illegible]; we were examined last May by Mr. [illegible] Eldridge by order of Miller, who came with him; Eldridge brought a note of authorization to make the examination; [illegible] ran through about five days [illegible] was the [illegible] business hours; did not pay anything for it [illegible] directly he made the examination very accurately; we didn't care anything about the examination; it was no[t] made at our request; Cæsar's wife didn't ask for a certificate—(laughter)—did not know at that time that it was usual to pay for these examinations since the examination I have heard that a bill was presented we would dispute the bill, as an examination was of no benefit to us; we would not pay it without the Court compelled us.

To Mr. MILLER—Our company had been attacked by parties in an insurance paper attacked our company; several insurance [illegible] have attempted to extort money from me; I know Stephen English by sight; there he is (pointing to him). When subpœnas were brought the party said he was called into the room of English who asked who he was going to summons, and that English told him he had better not serve it as not much would be got out of me. I want to know if that is proper for an officer of the committee.

Mr. MILLER—I understand that Mr. Barnes has countermanded the serving of subpœnas.

Mr. BARNES claims the right as their counsel.

Mr. MILLER—I will put a witness on the stand to swear that Barnes has countermanded the service of summonses.

Mr. BARNES—I understand that a very important witness has been run out of the State.

The Chairman stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms would serve every summons.

Mr. BARNES—As counsel for the committee I claim the right to subpœna witnesses through the chair.

Mr. MILLER [illegible] I believe Stephen English is not a counsel; if he is I want to know it.

Mr. FOLEY—He is not.

J. J. Borne sworn—I reside in Cincinnati; am Superintendent of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati; we were examined in November by Miller's orders; learned from the others that $300 was paid; the examination was very thorough, for the amount of work done it was very reasonable.

To Mr. MILLER—It would not be prejudicial to companies to have these examinations made; Mr. Sickles made the examination; $300 included expenses and railroad fares going and coming.

A recess was taken at half past twelve until two P. M. [illegible] were no more witnesses in attendance to be examined.

The following is the bill to which Henry A. Jones testified on Wednesday as presented by Rowland and paid by his company:—

Henry A. Jones, of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, to David Rowland, debtor:—

To cash paid R. A. Southwick for examination of company	$1,000
To cash paid [illegible] W. Miller in person for aid in passing his bill	940
To cash paid (disbursements in and about amendments to charter and passage of bill)	20
Total	$[illegible]
To services rendered	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

It was sent to the Chairman and filed as a part of the record.

The committee reassembled at two o'clock and after waiting over an hour were compelled to adjourn, no witnesses having appeared and it being impossible to [illegible] the Sergeant-at-Arms to search after them. A large number of witnesses who have been [illegible] have disregarded the summons and it is probable a [illegible] will be made for attachments for them unless they appear at ten this morning at the rooms of the Fire Underwriters, No. [illegible] Broadway, to which place the committee has adjourned.

ARREST OF A DARING THIEF.

His Criminal Record as Given by a Detective—Remanded for Examination.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon Joseph Hyland, who is described as a desperate character by the police, was arraigned at the bar. Detective Scanlon, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad depot, who had the prisoner in charge, gave the following account of his misdeeds for the past year:—

One night in February, 1871, the ticket office of the aforementioned railroad was burst open and the safe and a number of trunks belonging to private individuals robbed of their contents. The safe contained $1,000 in cash, and the trunks were filled with wearing apparel of considerable value. Hyland had been up to this night a baggage-master in the office, but the following morning he was missing. From this fact and many other circumstances he was suspected of having taken part at least in the robbery. Inquiry was made as to his antecedents, when it was ascertained that he had been arrested and tried at the General Sessions for the robbery of the messenger of the Greenwich Savings Bank in [illegible] while he was on his way to the bank. He was, however, discharged, because the messenger was unable to swear positively to his identity and because Hyland succeeded in proving an alibi.

Since the robbery at the Hudson Railroad depot Hyland has been [illegible] by the railroad's private detectives, [illegible] although he has, it is said, been guilty of crimes without number, he has always managed to escape punishment. On Thursday night last Detective Scanlon found him in a liquor saloon in West Forty-second street and arrested him. He had on him a coat which is believed was part of a lot belonging to Mr. Hanley Martin, which was in the Hudson River [illegible] on the night of the robbery.

Justice [illegible] remanded the prisoner to the [illegible] to await [illegible] in his case.

THE STUYVESANT BANK DEPOSITORS.

[illegible] another large meeting of the Stuyvesant Bank depositors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Beekman street, for the purpose of proving their claims as well as to take action in reference to the [illegible] praying the appointment of H. [illegible] as Trustee and a committee of depositors, [illegible] of the [illegible] bank. An animated discussion [illegible] depositors [illegible] the bank [illegible] was [illegible] the registration of names. It appears [illegible] the debate that over two hundred depositors [illegible] the proceedings and [illegible] them to attend had never reached their destination. Pending the registration of names the register adjourned the meeting until Tuesday next, when some decided action will be taken. Meanwhile the depositors continue to prove their claims against the bank. With few exceptions the claims were admitted.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

How a Shrewd Officer Overhauled a Coach Load of Burglars and Their Booty—Jersey Justice v. the New York Article.

At an early hour yesterday morning as Officer Martin Conlin, of the Sixth precinct, was patrolling his beat in Centre street he noticed a coach approaching from the vicinity of the City Hall without having either of its lamps lighted. Feeling convinced that all was not right he hailed the driver, who, however, seemed in no hurry whatever to rein up. Running out into the street the officer asked the driver why

HIS LAMPS WERE NOT LIGHTED,

and was told the oil had given out during the night and it was therefore impossible for him (the driver) to light up again until he could get some more. Conlin is an old officer, and, having already made several first class arrests, besides having had a varied experience with the roughest and most expert class of thieves and burglars that infest the precinct in which he is stationed, took it for granted there was

SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG,

and therefore determined to investigate the affair thoroughly. Jumping to the horses' heads he caught hold of the reins and brought the vehicle to a sudden stand still. Approaching the driver he ordered him to dismount, and while that functionary was complying two desperate looking characters sprang out of the coach and started off at full speed in different directions. Sounding the alarm for a distance Conlin ran around to the other side of the coach to try and capture the two, and at this moment another party who was on the box with

THE DRIVER, SPRANG DOWN

and ran off up the street. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to capture any of the fugitives as they all had a good start of him and fearing at the same time that if he did follow them the driver would get away with the plunder—for the coach was full of it—the officer remained where he was and depended upon the other officers in the vicinity whom he knew heard his alarm, to capture the thieves. And here is where he showed his qualities as a superb officer for one of the men who had run up Bayard street fell nicely into the arms of Officer Meighan and another, who ran down Leonard street and who attempted at the corner of Baxter street to trip Officer Buendam who confronted him there, was himself tripped and in falling received a compound fracture of his left thigh. Unfortunately, however, the party who jumped from

HIS LOFTY PERCH

on the box made his escape. Raising the injured man Buendam was quickly joined by Officer Glynn, and together the two removed him to the Sixth precinct station house, from whence he was shortly afterwards taken to the Park Hospital. In a few minutes Conlin and Mieghan arrived at the station house with the two prisoners and the coach and on examining the latter it was found to contain eleven rolls of cloth and a quantity of silk, all of the value of $[illegible]80. The prisoners were then removed to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as John Monaghan (who was the driver) and John Conroy. Conroy was recognized as an old offender, and one who has already served

A TERM IN THE STATE PRISON.

The injured man gave the name of John Dunn. From Headquarters the prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court, and after a partial hearing Judge Dowling—having heard that the goods were stolen somewhere in Hoboken—decided to commit them to await the action of the Jersey authorities. Captain Keinel at once despatched Ward Detective Van Buskirk, to Hoboken to work up the case there, and in the course of a couple of hours that officer returned

IN COMPANY WITH CHIEF DONOVAN,

who announced that the silk refinishing establishment of Boettger, Hienz & Co., of Union, had been burglariously entered during the early part of the previous night and the property above mentioned stolen therefrom. In accordance with this statement the two prisoners, Conroy and Monaghan, were turned over to Mr. Donovan, who in the afternoon returned to Hoboken with them.

As they were leaving the Tombs Conroy asked Captain Kennedy whether they were to be tried in Jersey or this city. The Captain wanted to know why he asked such a question and was told that "over in New Jersey they lock a fellow up and lose the key."

THE FORMER HUSBAND OF JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD INTERVIEWED.

How Frank Lawlor Came to Marry Her.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A reporter of the *Times* interviewed Mr. Frank Lawlor, a popular and talented actor of this city, with regard to a very cruel slander which has been published. We saw the article on its rounds, but knowing Mr. Lawlor to be no such man as it represented, refrained from publishing it. The writer of this boarded for several months at the Kirkwood House, Washington, with Mr. Lawlor and his then wife, now known as Josephine Mansfield. Josephine being a relative of the writer's wife's family. We frequently sat at the same table with them. We are fully prepared to endorse Mr. Lawlor's statement with regard to his character and to Josephine's as it stood at that time. They were both looked upon as most respectable and reputable people, and Miss Mansfield was not only without reproach morally, but when we subsequently heard of her connection with Fisk we could not believe it possible. For we had previously looked upon her as not only a strictly virtuous character, but an exceedingly retiring and modest woman, as respected her manner and disposition.

REPORTER—Have you any objection, Mr. Lawlor, to give the *Times* a statement of your California experience for publication?

Mr. LAWLOR—None in the least now that I have been so shamefully slandered and stigmatized as a blackmailer. I had intended to say nothing about it, and have refused several newspaper men before, as I did not want my name mixed up with the Fisk affair and wanted to say nothing to injure Josephine. It is no more than right that I protect my own character now that it has been assailed, and I shall do so in a court of justice.

REPORTER—The story of your elopement with Josephine was not true?

Mr. LAWLOR—No, sir. In the first place I was never in San Jose, where the elopement is said to have occurred. I met the girl about 1864. She was young, pleasing and attractive and at that time good. I liked her very well but had no engagement with her and no desire to marry. Some time in 1864 I went over to Virginia City, Nevada, to play an engagement, and it was while I was there that Warren and his wife undertook the blackmailing operation on the man Perley. I was not in the State of California at that time, and can prove it. Moreover, I never saw Perley in my life to know him. When I returned to San Francisco Josie told me all about it, and said she relied on me for protection, that she did not know her stepfather and mother would try to make money of Perley by using her. I told her I didn't know how I was going to protect her without marrying her and that I was unable to do. She insisted, and finally I did marry her to save her from the evil influences of her own parents.

REPORTER—Then you did not reside with her mother after marriage?

Mr. LAWLOR—No. From that day to this I have never spoken to Warren nor did I allow Josie to, and I never saw her mother but once after that, and that was just before she left California for New York. I tried to keep her good and pure, and for two years, I will say this in her behalf, no wife ever conducted herself more properly toward her husband than she did to me. Before we married I told her that she might find some one richer than me, and indeed she might have married almost any one [illegible] in San Francisco at that time [illegible] a palace with any one else. I was fond of her [illegible] much on that [illegible] gave her up easily when I found she was going astray.

REPORTER—When was that?

Mr. LAWLOR—It was after we had arrived and were living in New York. I had some reason to suspect her and told her one day [illegible] did wrong I should have nothing more to do with her. I saw that she was determined to go wrong and that I could not stay with her longer without becoming the laughing stock for everybody that knew us, so I left.

REPORTER—When was that?

Mr. LAWLOR—Some time in 1868.

REPORTER—How long did you live apart before you were divorced?

Mr. LAWLOR—Several months. After I left her I continued to send her $30 a week for her support, until I had positive proof that she had gone astray, and then I stopped. I did her as long as she would live a virtuous life I would send her money for her support, and I should have been doing so until now, provided she had behaved herself.

REPORTER—Have you seen her since your divorce?

Mr. LAWLOR—I have not and have always wanted [illegible] her name [illegible] mistake of my life [illegible] same. But I have no feelings towards her and [illegible] anything that would injure her more than she has already.

[illegible] interviewed concerning his [illegible].

Mr. LAWLOR—[illegible] At the time of the Fisk affair [illegible] I knew nothing about it and [illegible] Fisk was assassinated the [illegible] New York that [illegible] [illegible] as to [illegible] of that affair.

[illegible] Mr. LAWLOR—[illegible].

Mr. LAWLOR—[illegible] that Perley or [illegible] Mr. Warren is [illegible] he [illegible] as to Mr. Warren it is [illegible] gave [illegible] me his opera house just before I started [illegible] and [illegible] all his company volunteered their assistance. Then to be branded as a blackmailer, it is too much. I believe Josie was entirely innocent of the blackmailing affair. Had I not believed so I should not have married her.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

Their Presentment This Morning and Their Discharge—The Body in Perfect Accord Throughout the Session.

To-day will be an exciting one in the Court of General Sessions. It will see the bringing together for the last time the Grand Inquest of the General Sessions now in deliberation since November last, and which known from the first as Judge Bedford's Grand Jury will hereafter be known by that designation. The interest of the past three months will culminate in the desire to know whom in reality the said Grand Jury in addition to the prominent public men already indicted by them, will present indictments against. Public opinion has greatly sustained the course taken by the Grand Jury and the earnestness with which they have prosecuted investigations will tend as a record of the great future which such a body under the directions of an upright Judge presents between the juror[s] and perpetration of frauds by high officials betraying public confidence and the community at large. [illegible] thing is certain that the Grand Inquest to be discharged to-day from their labors have [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] circumstances which [illegible] [illegible] of the other [illegible] [illegible] who inquired how he should [illegible]. The answer given was in the figurative language of the times. The King took the messenger to the royal gardens and [illegible] commenced lopping off the heads of the tallest poppies and [illegible] turning to the messenger [illegible] "This is my answer to my son." The meaning was apparent [illegible] the [illegible] indictments convictions and sentences [illegible]. The several sessions of the Grand Jury have brought to do it this [illegible] have gone into the [illegible] of business pretty extensively.

It may be here stated in contradiction to all rumors and assertions to the contrary that the Grand Jury have been in great [illegible] in their present [illegible]. No acerbity or difference of opinion beyond the natural and [illegible] discussion of the pro[illegible] has marred their deliberations, and [illegible] Judge Bedford before he shall have discharged them to-day will have no doubt an expression of feeling on this point from the foreman on behalf of the whole body. They were sworn to do their duty, [illegible] nothing but their duty under the ruling of the Court and with the guidance of the District Attorney and having acted [illegible] to their oaths, as old Leatherstocking would say, discharged their duty, Judge Bedford will this morning discharge his by discharging them.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Everything in the way of rumor as to city matters was very quiet around the Hall yesterday. The Mayor signed warrants for $2[illegible] to pay the police force for the month of December. Warrants for the Department of Parks amounting to $[illegible]8,000. Warrants also to John [illegible] Williams and Frederick [illegible], assignees for the advancements of pay rolls for engineers and laborers connected with the Croton Aqueduct as follows:—Part of the month to August [illegible] for September, $61,627 25, for October $[illegible] 49.

Payments by the Comptroller.

Comptroller Green yesterday paid the Department of Public Parks $50,000 to be disbursed to the laborers of that department. Arrangements are being made by the Comptroller for payment at an early day of the claims of the inspectors of election, poll clerks and landlords incurred at the last election. This will be welcome news to a large class who would have been paid long since had last year's Board of Apportionment properly made appropriations to meet the expenses incurred for this purpose by the Bureau of Elections.

MORE REFORM NEEDED.

Municipal Robbery in Paterson, N. J.

Paterson needs a "Committee of Seventy." Last spring the Common Council of Paterson, owing to a mob which vitiated the election for Alderman in the Eighth ward got into a "deadlock." The democrats contended that Alderman Kelly held over, owing to the non-election of a successor, which point was denied by the republicans. Neither party had a quorum and the thing remained in the shape of a deadlock until a decision should be rendered by the Supreme Court. The democrats acted on the opinions of ex-Chancellor Williamson and Courtlandt Parker and Colonel A. B. Woodruff, of Paterson conducted their suit. The republicans acted on the advice of Mayor's Tuttle, who is also a lawyer and who likewise carried on the legal part of the fight for the republicans. After a lapse of three or four months the Supreme Court decided in favor of the democrats and the Common Council was organized, by a sort of compromise, and the Aldermen have got along together about as peaceably as cats and dogs.

The bills of the lawyers engaged in the fight were on Wednesday night brought before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. A portion of the committee seemed to except the bills, but others were utterly amazed that claims of such a character [illegible] presented for payment out of the public treasury. The bills as presented amounted to $3,70[illegible], being $1,800 from Mayor Tuttle, $1,800 from Colonel Woodruff and $50 each from Courtlandt Parker and Chancellor Williamson.

The Finance Committee is composed of Alderman Van Valkenburgh (republican), Alderman McKiernan (democrat), Alderman Hopper (democrat), Alderman Evans (republican) and Alderman Allen (republican). In accordance with the charter the Mayor is *ex officio* member of the committee and entitled to a vote but although receiving $[illegible] a year as salary, he never before appeared to duty at the Finance Committee until upon this occasion, and then voted in favor of paying his own exorbitant bill for "services." Considerable discussion ensued on the subject, and the bills were cut down to $1,200 to Mayor Tuttle and Colonel Woodruff each, which, with the other claims, made a total of about $2,500 paid to the lawyers out of the City Treasury to carry on a partisan fight. There is naturally a good deal of indignation on account of this action, which is denounced by all honest men. It is probable that a public meeting will be called to take the matter into consideration and institute a reform in the management of municipal affairs in Paterson [illegible] the Committee of Seventy of New York. It is not the first outrage of the kind that has been perpetrated, but this is the largest, and has apparently awakened the taxpayers. As democrats and republicans alike are implicated what[ever] action is taken to end these abuses will necessarily have to be of an unpartisan character.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The Presidential Outlook.

[From the Chicago Tribune (republican) Feb. 7.]

Among that class of politicians who three months ago could see but one candidate, there is now an anxious query whether President Grant is reasonably certain of carrying several important States, wherein confessedly serious political blunders have been made—New York, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, and perhaps Indiana will vote it is feared, against Grant if he is renominated. Their loss would probably cost us the field. Such a ticket, however, as Trumbull and Blaine or Wilson and Colfax, or Colfax and Hawley, would carry either of these States without losing the vote of any that could be got for Grant. Every political campaign has its watchword that gives the clue to the popular sympathy. All the signs of the times indicate that the keynote of the republican party in the next campaign will be: purity in public administration. With such a spirit a candidate who needs to be defended and apologized or explained and cleared up at every point is simply not available. To such the people will apply the French motto Qui s'excuse s'accuse. He must be above the necessity of defence.

Reorganization of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

[Washington (Feb. 8) correspondence of the Boston Post—democratic.]

The reorganization of the Radical Congressional Executive Committee was made the occasion for a caucus to-night, at which the old officers of the committee were re-elected. It had leaked out that the caucus was to have been made memorable by a demonstration against the Grant or ship of Conkling. Marion [illegible] has been assured by Senator [illegible] that the aim is to strike at that they did not propose to submit to the management of the men who are opposing honesty and other measures [illegible] essential [illegible] time may be anticipated. During the caucus, however, Mr. Snapp [illegible] gave expression as to the policy which should govern the republicans in the ensuing campaign. He was [illegible] by Senator Wilson, who reminded him that his caucus had no [illegible] usurp functions that were the proper prerogatives of the Executive Committee acting by the authority of the National Committee.

Opposition to General Grant.

[From the Cincinnati Times (republican) Feb. 7.]

We suspect it will turn out that Mr. Allison, Senator-elect from Iowa, and some of those most active in his support for that office are not particularly zealous advocates of the renomination of President Grant. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of that State it will be remembered, has already come out with an emphatic letter against the renomination of Grant. Mr. Grinnell is a man of considerable political influence and a warm friend of Horace Greeley.

The body of a male infant, apparently about six months old was yesterday morning found floating on a cake of ice at the foot of Cortlandt street, North River and taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct police station by Officer Thomas. The remains were subsequently taken to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan will make an investigation.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Racy Revelations of Stock-Jobbing Operations.

The President and Directors of the Pacific Steamship Company Charged with Fraud—Interesting Testimony.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges made against President Stockwell and the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met yesterday morning at eleven o'clock in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The members of the committee are—L. A. Alberger, Chairman; Thomas C. Green, John L. Snyder, Conrad Geib, J. Campbell and George G. Bennett. The investigation has been entered into in consequence of a petition which was sent to the Legislature charging President Stockwell and the directors of the Executive Board with manipulating the stocks of the company and using them to speculate for private purposes. The petition was signed by Mr. Newton Laymen, a stockholder, who claims he has been injured by the acts of the directors. A bill is now before the Legislature to forbid the irresponsible use of moneys by the officers of the company, and Mr. Laymen claims he has information which will seriously implicate several of the prominent officials including the President and some of the directors. The following is a copy of the petition forwarded by Mr. Laymen to the Legislature which caused the present action:—

LAYMEN'S PETITION.

[illegible], Jan. [illegible], 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The memorial of [illegible] respectfully showeth:—That he [illegible] owner of [illegible] shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a corporation doing business in the Legislature of the State of New York, [illegible] a stockholder of said company he has suffered and will suffer great injustice in the misconduct and illegal [illegible] of the officers of said company, and especially of the [illegible] of the President A. B. Stockwell that such practices are contrary to the spirit and letter of the law and calculated to [illegible] upon the company and result in the [illegible] of your petitioner and many other citizens of New York and other States.

That your petitioner [illegible] and stands ready to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable body or of any committee that your [illegible] with the duty of making due investigation that the said A. B. Stockwell, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by virtue of the opportunities and advantages [illegible] and in the relation of the rights of this petitioner and other stockholders is engaged in speculations [illegible] the company [illegible] that for purposes of such speculations he is making an improper use of the funds of the company.

That your petitioner [illegible] believes and can prove that in furtherance of these speculations the said A. B. Stockwell has purchased and [illegible] of the stock of this company through [illegible] brokers and that by collusion with these brokers he [illegible] the company's funds to an amount [illegible] per cent of the market value of the stocks so purchased [illegible] as collateral, and that your petitioner verily believes, from the information in his power that there have been transactions of this nature to the amount of several millions of money.

That your petitioner [illegible] this action as endangering the rights of the stockholders and putting in peril the property of the company and that unless immediate and thorough action is taken [illegible] loss and damage may be [illegible] the property of the company, and your petitioner respectfully prays that a committee be sent to New York to investigate the [illegible] to the end that justice may be done to him and the other stockholders of the company.

NEWTON LAYMEN.

Subpœnas had been served upon the officers of the company prior to yesterday to attend and give evidence, and several of the directors were promptly on hand. [illegible] directors were examined during the day and subjected to a searching investigation relative to the truth of the alleged charges. Mr. Laymen, it is expected, will be examined this morning and required to produce proof to substantiate his allegations. The evidence is given below:—

LEGRAND LOCKWOOD

deposed as follows:—I reside in the city of New York; business a banker; am engaged in selling stock; I am a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and have charge of the Executive Committee; said committee consists of four directors and the President [illegible]; I have been a director since the last election held in November; Alden B. Stockwell is President of the company; the name of my firm is Lockwood & Co.; my firm has been in the habit of buying and selling stocks for W. Stockwell, and our house has both bought and sold Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stocks for Mr. Stockwell since November [illegible]; it is customary for our house to purchase and sell stock for others at [illegible] margins; have not had any special or specific arrangement with Mr. Stockwell in reference to his account; there have been recently large transactions by our house for Mr. Stockwell; have had no transactions with Stockwell by which after [illegible] purchase of stocks [illegible] within five per cent of their cost; I mean to [illegible] understood that we have had no definite arrangement [illegible] other than we have with our customers generally; the members of our firm consist of Legrand Lockwood, Wilsten [illegible] Lockwood, Thomas R. Cajon [illegible] James [illegible], besides myself; the rest of my partners have not made any arrangement with W. Stockwell that I have not previously informed of; I have perhaps bought and sold since November last, to W. Stockwell, 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail; I am quite positive I have not bought at [illegible] 000 shares; we were not in the habit of buying and selling Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock for Mr. Stockwell prior to his administration; President of the company; W. Stockwell has the reputation of being possessed of large interests [illegible] and I know the fact that he has been in the habit of speculating largely in stocks; I have [illegible] stock [illegible] since I have been a director and [illegible] we [illegible] stock [illegible] Stockwell [illegible] to make money out of the stock [illegible] advance [illegible] price of the stock, and has operated as far as in his power to enhance its value; he has operated with me and [illegible] a general knowledge; W. Laymen except that 20 shares were transferred on the books of the company prior to the change [illegible] the stock has not been enhanced in value since having [illegible]; it has not decreased; have been no depreciation since he bought; I do not know of any combination except the directors of the company to enhance or depreciate the value of the stock; I do not know of the funds of the company being used in stock operations by the company; do not deposit any of their funds with us; there were some bonds of the United States and stock of the company when we took possession; I mean the present board of directors; the fixed of the company are intact and secure; I cannot state the amount of bonds then on hand; some of the bonds were sold; I don't know anything of [illegible] by the President; I do not know whether the sale was ordered by the directors or not; the proceeds were loaned to the same class of people; it was customary to lend to people [illegible] in Wall street; the [illegible] under the superintendence of W. Belows, the Vice President of the company, who has charge of the securities of the company; we have [illegible] borrowed of him at any [illegible] have been a director and before [illegible] interest to the company at the market rate [illegible] per cent, any one time; can't say that we have borrowed at [illegible] than seven per cent, think not [illegible] the last hand we have borrowed money of the company the same as we borrow it of other lenders; cannot state the amount I owe the company now. W. Stockwell has bought stock or speculative purposes freely; W. Stockwell, manager of the company, has tried to enhance the value of the stock for the stockholders and on the stock market he has no operations to depress the stock on the market; he has been in my opinion the largest stockholder of the company for a year or two; all that I have seen of Stockwell's operations in getting control of the company was for the purpose of enhancing the value of the stock; he has taken measures to reduce the expenses of the company; I do not know of any instance when W. Stockwell or any of the directors of the company have been locking up currency; I know nothing of Willard & Co.'s operations in Pacific stock; there has been a change in the firm; the present firm is Willard Walker & Co.; we have never had any transactions with William M. Tweed; the price of the stock has not declined since the 29th of January; there has been no material depreciation in the stock.

JAMES D. SMITH

was next examined. He testified as follows:—I reside in New York; am a banker; a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and a member of the Executive Committee; the company had about one million and a quarter of United States bonds when the present company took possession; never [illegible] stock of Mr. Stockwell and borrowed money at the same time; do not know that there ever has been any movement to lock up the currency; have borrowed money from the company at the rate of seven per cent; [illegible] the stock was worth more at the time; have bought stock for myself on previous times; the same terms; I have bought of my customers; have never [illegible] business in any other way; I do not know that the company has sold any stock since November; he [illegible] [illegible] shares, or [illegible] that I ever bought stock for Stockwell before I became [illegible] have frequently bought [illegible] since I came [illegible] about one thousand [illegible] shares; there was a combination between myself and [illegible] the stock and [illegible] the company, the persons whom I formed the combination with were some of them connected with the company.

Q. Who were the persons so connected with the company? A. I don't think it is a proper question to answer.

The CHAIRMAN—It must be answered.

Witness—[illegible] the only other [illegible] Mr. [illegible] depreciation [illegible] November [illegible] the depreciation of the stock [illegible] on their behalf; [illegible] of his stock with the idea that the new management would enhance its value; I always [illegible] him in [illegible] street; no special facilities are given him; there has been no movement on the part of any of the directors to lock up greenbacks in order to get up a stringency in the market.

Q. Please state the amount of money you borrowed of the company? A. [illegible] time and [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] and Western [illegible] there is no law to prevent [illegible] the stock.

[illegible] OSBORNE

[illegible] I am a [illegible] broker [illegible] firm [illegible] I am [illegible] company have [illegible] November [illegible] always [illegible] with any other dealer [illegible] for [illegible] I have [illegible] as there [illegible] per cent [illegible] [illegible] I was [illegible] when [illegible] Stockwell [illegible] between Stockwell and [illegible] speculative [illegible] [illegible] to injure the [illegible] dealing in the stock.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

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THE NATIONAL BANK RING.

Secret Meetings of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, the Subject of Investigation—A Bank Examiner's Report Suppressed Ten Months to Allow a Rotten National Bank to Go On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1872.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency are investigating the official conduct of the Hon. H. R. Hulburd, comptroller of the Currency. The members of the committee are sworn to secrecy, and the investigation is being so secretly conducted that, with the exception of one HERALD correspondent, all the representatives of the press in Washington are ignorant of the matter, excepting the general well-known fact that some sort of an investigation is going on.

I have been able, however, to examine the most important part of the evidence, and, as I am not sworn to secrecy, the substance of it will be found further on; but justice to members of the committee requires me to state that no one of them has furnished me even a hint of what has thus far transpired in their secret sessions. The evidence before the committee and here given to the public was honestly obtained through the superior enterprise of the HERALD.

HON. H. R. HULBURD,

of Ohio, the present Comptroller of the Currency, succeeded Hon. Freeman Clarke, of New York, who resigned July 25, 1865. The importance of the office in question is not generally understood. The laws of Congress assign to the comptroller of the Currency the duty of overseeing the organization of the one thousand eight hundred and odd national banks in the United States, and of winding them up and appointing receivers in cases of violations of the National Currency act, besides other important and responsible functions. Such duties, to be well performed, demand a knowledge of finance, judicial ability and the strictest integrity. But what shall be said of a man when not only one, but all these great requisites for a useful public officer are wanting in him? The Comptroller of the Currency is to a great extent the arbitrator between the stockholder, the depositor and the government, and he should know how to regulate their conflicting interests by a just use of his immense power.

THE EVIDENCE

now before the Banking or Currency Committee or on the road thither, shows that in the summer of 1866 Mr. John Bull, a National Bank Examiner, was ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency to examine, among other banks, the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis. Accordingly on the 24th of August he made an examination of that bank and forwarded a full written report of his examination to the then acting Comptroller Hulburd. In that report Mr. Bull informed the acting Comptroller that the records of the bank were incomplete; that none of the persons acting as directors were legally such; that although the authorized capital of the bank was $100,000, but $40,000 had been actually paid in, notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the bank had certified the capital to have all been paid in, such certification being a matter of record in Mr. Hulburd's Bureau; that stock notes for the balance were held by the bank, most of which had been renewed and some of which were then overdue, and that several of such nominal stockholders whose notes were overdue assured Mr. Bull that the notes had been given by them at the request of Mr. Rutter, President of the bank, he promising that they should never be called on to pay the notes.

On the books of the bank, as stated by Mr. Bull, appeared as assets $74,950, "United States bonds and securities on hand." He found only a part of these securities actually on hand, and insurance and railroad stock to the amount of $15,000 included in that item. Among the assets of the bank was counted $27,335 of their own circulating notes. Yet only $2,250 of this sum claimed as assets was actually on hand. The balance had been taken away by the President, Mr. Rutter, then absent. The excuse offered by the cashier for this irregularity was that Mr. Rutter had taken them with him to sign.

Among the cash items reported were several memorandum checks of President Rutter, which were in fact a loan to him, amounting to some $20,000, without interest.

Also among the resources of the bank was counted $618,250 due from the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington (now in the hands of a receiver), which corresponds exactly with the liability of the Tennessee National Bank to the State of Tennessee of $618,250. It was, in fact, the same money, being a part of the school fund of the State of Tennessee deposited in Tennessee National Bank of Memphis and then loaned, without proper security, to the bank of the Metropolis. This school fund is clearly traced from the State authorities, in whose hands it should have remained, through the channel indicated in a report of a committee of the Tennessee Legislature which investigated the matter. The facts evolved were smothered by the friends of certain Congressmen, who were supposed to have been interested.

MR. EXAMINER BULL RECOMMENDED

that certain prompt measures be taken to save the government and the State of Tennessee from loss; among other things, that a withdrawal of government deposits be made, and that revenue and other officers in that section be instructed to deposit public funds in some other depository. Mr. Rutter, President of the bank, followed Mr. Bull to Washington and succeeded in inducing Acting Comptroller Hulburd to take no action on Examiner Bull's report, alleging that the bad condition of the bank was the result of mismanagement by the cashier. At the request of Rutter Mr. Hulburd selected another cashier (a personal friend); and when, during the following spring, ten months after Examiner Bull made his report, Mr. Hulburd was compelled to put the bank into the hands of a receiver, the person chosen as such receiver was the gentleman he had selected as cashier.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Here was a full and authentic account of the rotten condition of this bank placed before the Comptroller or an authorized agent of the government, and calling for a prompt winding up of the institution. Yet what action is taken by him? He pigeon holed the examiner's report, delayed the appointment of a receiver and remained silent as to the mismanagement of the bank ten long months.

Why were the recommendations of Examiner Bull not acted upon? Could it have been made plainer to any sensible person that prompt and effective action was necessary in closing the bank in order to prevent further losses? The greater portion of the Tennessee School Fund was lost to the State through the failure of this bank.

It is impossible to see how this official report of Examiner Bull and Comptroller Hulburd's delay in acting upon it can be explained away or whitewashed.

Here was a national bank officially reported by a regular bank examiner to be in the most rotten condition possible; yet Acting Comptroller Hulburd suppresses the report by permitting it to sleep ten long months in the pigeon holes of his office until the bank went down of its own weight of management. But this Tennessee bank case is only one of many.

THE RECENT NATIONAL BANK FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

There is a large amount of evidence in relation to the recent national bank failures in New York that has not been made public, and which will receive the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee in due season. The Callender matter has not been half looked into, and the evidence in relation to the "expenses in Washington" of certain broken bank receivers may be looked for with interest.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

have sent for persons and papers and will continue the examination to-morrow morning. Among the witnesses to be examined is Mr. John Bull, late Examiner of National Banks. The members of the committee are as yet in ignorance of many of the details here given, so that the HERALD's readers will receive the earliest information upon this all-important subject. It is too late now to suppress the evidence. The truth is before the people.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning John Healy, a plumber, nineteen years of age, residing at 446 Eighth avenue, effected an entrance to the liquor saloon of Edward Early, at 472 Seventh avenue, by means of forcing open the front door. Mr. Early, who occupies the second floor of the premises, hearing a noise, proceeded down stairs. As he was entering the front door Healy pulled the bolt from the side door and glided into the street. This exit being discovered by Early he was pursued and captured by Officer Brennan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who found two bunches of cigars in his pocket. Upon returning to the store ten boxes of cigars were found packed up near the door ready for removal. The prisoner, upon being conveyed before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, pleaded guilty to the charge and was locked up in default of $1,000 bail, to appear for trial.

THE NEW YORK PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The article published in yesterday's HERALD, stating that our agents have fed people that our office is 128 Mercer street is somewhat in error. All our agents have their credentials given them, endorsed by the officers of the society. Our office is 431 Mercer street, instead of 1 A.

R. G. SMITH, General Agent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day, wheat was strong and more active. The cotton market was heavy and lower.

MONEY UNSETTLED.

Money was quoted 6 a 6 per cent among the government dealers, and 6 a 7 per cent among the stock brokers, until late in the afternoon, when it was active at 7 per cent in one portion of the street, and offered freely at that rate in another.

Prime double name paper was quoted at 7 a 8 per cent discount.

ADVANCE IN SIGHT STERLING.

The foreign exchange market was firm, with an advance in sight sterling to 109¾, owing to a large inquiry for this class of bills in connection with sales of American securities for London account. The following were the quotations at the close of business:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½ a 108¾; do., good to prime bankers', 109 a 109⅛; do., short sight, 109¾ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.32½ a 5.27½; do., short sight, 5.23¾ a 5.22½; Prussian thalers, 71¾ a 72¼; Antwerp, 5.26¼ a 5.23¾; Switzerland, 5.26¼ a 5.23¾; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41⅛; Bremen, 78 a 78⅛.

GOLD FEVERISH—110¼ A 110⅝.

The gold market was feverish and its average price was on the whole lower as compared with the previous day, reflecting a wider disbelief in the chances of a war with England. The first early sales at 110⅝ were due to a cable telegram showing a sudden improvement this morning in the London prices of consols and United States bonds, the former recovering to 92 against 91¾ on Thursday, while the new five per cents recovered to 88½ (from 86¾) and the five-twenties were steady. A Washington despatch, denying that there was any foundation for the rumor that the government had decided to accept the fixed sum of $30,000,000, or any amount, in liquidation of the Alabama claims, turned the price up again; and as everything in London soon after was reported falling again, gold shot up to 110⅝. Consols went off to 91¾ and five-twenties to 91—the latter the lowest price yet made in the current agitation—but, while the figures were only slightly improved upon when business wound up in London, gold went off to 110½, and closed heavy at 110¾. There was, in fact, during all this afternoon, a great deal of disparity between the London quotations for United States securities and the New York prices of governments and gold, referable to the difficulty of speculative sales of bonds in this market, where the borrowing demand is already stringent, in consequence of the numerous sales by the foreign bankers earlier in the present excitement. London may be lower than New York, but of what advantage is the difference in prices to a broker here, who cannot make his deliveries in less than fifteen days, and cannot find a market for any amount of bonds except deliverable in the regular way? The course of the gold market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅜	1:31 P. M.	110⅜
10:19 A. M.	110½	2 P. M.	110½
11 A. M.	110⅝	3 P. M.	110⅝
11:29 A. M.	110⅝	3:55 P. M.	110⅝
12 M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	110⅜
12:20 P. M.	110⅜	5:30 P. M.	110⅜ a 110⅝
1 P. M.	110⅝		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from three to seven per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$84,726,000
Gold balances	1,620,705
Currency balances	1,8[illegible]6,200

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The immense amount of capital waiting to go into government bonds was clearly demonstrated in the earnest demand for these securities to-day, orders to buy being given without reference to the career of the foreign quotations; so that between the heavy sales of the foreign bankers, for both English and German account, and the purchases on domestic account, the dealings in governments were on an unusually large and active scale. The gold bearing issues were all strong, the home demand being in excess of the foreign supply, at least as far as the latter could be made available in this market, with a smart rally in the new fives more particularly. The currency sixes naturally sympathized with the depreciation of paper money inferred in the higher price of gold and were lower. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 114; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114 a 114½; do. do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110 a 110⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, coupon, 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111¼ a 111⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111⅛ a 112; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 107⅝ a 108; do. do. do., coupon, 107¾ a 108; do., ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107⅛; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES RAMPANT.

The speculation in the Southern State bonds, so remarkably strong as to occasion an advance in prices in the midst of the weakness, depression and excitement on the Stock Exchange, is one of the anomalies of the day. This afternoon the new South Carolinas ran up to 33¼, Tennessees to 66¾, and Virginia consols to 58. It is not often that one branch of the Stock Exchange is thus buoyant when the general feeling is such depression as has followed the misunderstanding about the Alabama claims. A broker familiar with these bonds in explaining the rise says, and we give his opinion for what it is worth:—It is "due to the fact, which is gradually becoming apparent to many of our shrewd capitalists, that the Southern States are producing large and profitable crops and are rapidly recuperating their financial condition. The Southern people themselves, aware of their increasing prosperity, are very desirous that their rulers should administer their finances with more credit to their several States. None wish for repudiation. They know too well the effect of Mississippi's fatal step, the record of which the citizens of that State would gladly obliterate. They earnestly desire the prompt payment of interest on their State debts and the redemption of their credit from the stain and stigma imposed by 'carpet-bag' rulers, whose machinations and intrigues have brought the fair fame of their commonwealths into disrepute." So much for a special view of the matter. The advance in Virginias is credited to the introduction in the Legislature of a bill to undo all that has been done toward stopping funding and interest payments and to place the State's finances where they were a few months ago. The Governor of South Carolina has submitted a proposition to the Legislature to fund the January interest, just defaulted upon, and resume interest on the April issues, which would take only $45,000 of currency (the fancy gold coin interest provision being done away with). The State would then have until July to meet the larger instalment of interest, which could be provided by the collection meantime of the taxes. The Governor further says the net debt of the State is only $12,000,000. The following were the closing quotations for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66⅜ a 66½; do. new, 66⅜ a 66⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 59; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 57¾ a 58; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16½ a 20; Georgia sixes, 72 a 75; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 33; do. funding, 1866, 23 a 24; do. do., 1868, 20 a 23; do. new, 17 a 18; do. special tax, 12½ a 13; Missouri sixes, 94 a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 65; do. new, 56 a 60; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 76 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 81 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 76 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 79 a 85; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 60; do. new, January and July, 32 a 33½; do. do., April and October, 32⅞ a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 57 a 58.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	98	Tol & Wab equip bds	85
New York Cen 6's, 1887	93¾	Tol & Wab 2d m [illegible]	85
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	95
New York Cen 6's, sub	91½	Gt West 2d m, 1893	86¾
New York Cen 7's, 1876	101	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	91
Erie 1st m, ex	102	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	91
Erie 2d m 7's, 79	99	Gal & Chic extended	100
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	97	Gal & Chic 2d m	100¾
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	93¾	Chi, R I & Pacific	102¾
Long Dock bonds	92½	Mor & Essex 1st m	106
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	98½	Mor & Essex 2d m	99½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	107	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	106⅛
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105½
Harlem 1st m, c's	101½	Clev & Pitts con s f	96
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's	93	Clev & Pitts 2d m	101
Alb & Sus 1st bds	101⅛	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	117¾	Clev & Pitts 4th m	85
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99½	Chic & Alt s f	98
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Chic & Alt income	96
Cen Pac gold bonds	102⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99
Union Pac 1st m	91½	Ohio & Miss con	93
Union Pac l g 7's	80½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	86¾
Un Pac Inc 10's	86½	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	94
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104⅛	Peninsular RR bds	95
Belleville & So Ill 1st, 8's	98	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	92
Alt & T H 1st m	97	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	106⅛
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	88¼	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	93¾
Alton & T H 2d m inc	78¾	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89
Chic & N W s f	100¼	Mil & St Paul 2d m	88
Chic & N W con bds	93¾	Mar & Cin 1st m	96
Chic & N W ex bds	84¾	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71
Chic & N W 1st m	88¾	Tol, Peo & W, W D	91
Han & St Jo land gts	102	Tol P & W, Burl'n div	86¾
Han & St Jo con	97¾	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	84
Del, Lack & West 1st m	105	N York & N Haven 6's	99¾
Del, Lack & West 2d m	100	Bost, Hart & Erie 1st m	41
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	97¾	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	43
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	90¾	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	85
Tol & Wab 2d m	94¾		

STOCKS STEADY, DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market was dull and very steady, the general average of fluctuations in prices barely exceeding ⅜ per cent, outside of Pacific Mail, which ranged from 58 to 59, with for a moment a quotation at 57⅞. There was a moderate display of strength also, particularly in Northwestern and Wabash, over which Mr. Daniel Drew stood jealously on guard, a thistle to the "bears," to whom he might have offered the warning of the Scotch national motto—"*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" (Except Jim Fisk, grumbles a "bear," whose memory runneth back to the times when "Jeems" rather got the best of Daniel in running those Erie "sheer-mills.") Pacific Mail is to be a football between the "bulls" and "bears" pending the investigation at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was begun late this afternoon, but without revealing anything startling. The proceedings are given at length in another column.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central	97⅝	97⅜
New York Central scrip	93¼	92⅞
Erie	31	30⅝
Reading	113⅝	113⅜
Lake Shore	90½	90
Wabash	76⅞	76
Northwestern	74⅝	74⅜
Northwestern preferred	90⅞	90⅜
Rock Island	111⅜	111⅛
St. Paul	55¾	55½
St. Paul preferred	76⅜	76
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅝	45⅜
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47⅜	47⅜
Western Union Telegraph	71⅛	70⅞
Pacific Mail	59	57⅞
Boston, Hartford and Erie	4⅜	4¼

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 9—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '62...c	110⅜	30 shs Bankers & B's A	93
500 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅝	10 Am Ex Bank...b c	113
6000 do...s3	110⅝	20 Bk of Comm'ce	117
20000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅛	60 De & H C Co	119¾
4000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111⅜	100 Canton Co	81½
5000 U S 6's, cur	114⅛	200 Con Coal of Md...s60	36¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅜	100 do	35¾
10000 do...b3	111⅜	100 Quick M Co...b c	31
11000 U S 5's, '81, c...s15	107⅝	200 Qu'ksilver MC pf	52¼
25000 do	108	200 do	33¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new	66⅝	400 do	33
3000 do	66⅝	100 Mariposa Min pf	2⅝
1000 Va 6's con	56	200 do	2¾
10000 do	57	100 Pac M SS Co	58⅝
25000 do	57½	500 do...b c	58⅞
10000 Va 6's, def	17⅞	200 West U Te...b c	71⅜
5000 S C 6's, n, J & Jy	30⅜	1100 do	71¼
3000 do	30⅛	100 Adams Ex Co	93¼
5000 do	30⅛	6 do	94
5000 do	31	20 Am M U Ex	63¾
1000 Mor's, H & St J s	93	200 U S Express Co	63⅝
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '87	94	100 do	63⅞
1000 Hud Riv 2d s f bds	107	100 do	63⅞
6000 U Pac RR 1st	91⅛	66 Wells-Fargo Ex...b c	65
5000 Un Pac l g	80⅞	500 N Y C & H RRR, b c, e	97⅝
2000 Pac R 7's, g by Mo	100⅜	800 do	97½
8000 Un P Inc's	87	50 do	97⅜
2000 Chi & N W c fnd bds	100¾	20 do	97⅜
2000 Chi & NW con	94	20000 N Y C & H RR ctfs	93⅝
2000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	88⅝	100 Erie RR	30⅝
1000 T & W 1st m, S L d	90⅞	200 Reading RR	113⅜
1000 do	90¾	22 Mich Cen RR	119⅛
8000 Tol & W 2d m	94⅝	55 do	119⅜
10000 Mor & Es 1st m	105	100 L S & M S R R	90⅛
2000 M & Es 2d m	99	100 do...b c	90½
1000 C & Tol s f bs	103	233 Panama RR	75
5000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d m	103	49 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	92⅛
1500 Clev & Pitts 4th m	86	100 Chic & N W RR	74⅝
10000 O & Miss con bds	93¾	300 do...b c	74⅜
2000 Ohio & Miss 2d	86½	57 Ill Cen RR	131½
1000 M & S P 7 3-10, con	94	120 C, C, C & Ind RR	88½
4000 Chic & Mil 1st m	94	100 New J Cen RR	110⅝
6000 Tol, Pe & W 1st, W D	91	100 Chi & R I RR...b3	111⅜
10000 Bos, H & Erie g b	41½	100 Bos, H & Erie	4⅜
2000 Cedar F & M 1st	83½	10 Del, Lack & W RR	105⅛
10000 Bost, H & E 1st	41½	300 Un Pac RR...b c	37⅝
10 shs Continental Bk	95	100 O & Miss RR...b c	45⅝
5 Park Bank	155		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$36000 U S 6's, 1881, c...s3	107⅝	$85000 US 5-20's, c, '67, b3	111⅜
72000 do...s30	107⅝	100000 do	111⅜
25000 do, s20	107⅝	2000 do	111⅛
1000 U S 5's, 1881, r	108	5000 U S 5-20, c, '68...b3	112
25500 U S 6's, '81, c	115	1000 do	111⅞
50000 do	115⅜	160000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅝
500 U S 5-20, c, '62...sm	110⅜	50000 do...s30	109⅝
5000 U S 5-20, c, '64	110⅝	50000 do	109⅝
10000 US 5-20, r, '65, n...s3	110⅝	25000 do	109⅝
45000 do	110	1000 US 5's, 10-40, r	107
5000 U S 5-20, r, '65, n	109⅞	10000 US 6's, curn y	114
62000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 N C 6's, sp tax	12¾	100 shs West Un Tel...b c	70⅞
5000 do	12⅝	100 Mariposa pf	2⅝
10000 do	12⅜	200 Pac M SS Co...b c	58½
10000 SC 6's, n, Ja&Jy	31¼	800 do	58
5000 do	32	400 do	58¼
1000 do	32⅛	100 Adams Ex Co	93¾
5000 do	32⅛	100 do...b c	93½
5000 do	32⅛	280 Erie RR	30⅝
5000 SC 5's, n, Ap&O	31	100 do...b c	30⅝
2000 N Car 6's, old	33	400 Harlem RR	114⅝
5000 N Y Cent 6's, '83	95⅝	100 Clev & P R R gtd	92
7000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅛	10 do	92⅛
5000 Chi & N W con	93⅝	100 Chic & N W...b c	74⅜
5000 Union Pac 1st m	91⅝	100 Chi & N W RR pf	90⅞
2000 C P 7's, l g	80⅝	100 St L & I M RR	70⅝
4000 Gt West 1st, '88	95	50 Morris & Es RR	93
5000 Bos, H & Erie 1st	41⅞	200 H & St Jo RR	47⅜
100 shs Wes U Tel	71		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71⅛ a	71¼	Northwestern	74⅜ a	74⅝
Quicksilver	31½ a	31⅞	N'western pf	90⅜ a	90⅞
Pacific Mail	58⅜ a	58¼	Rock Island	111⅛ a	111⅜
N Y Cen con	97⅜ a	97¾	St. Paul	55⅝ a	55⅞
N Y Cen scrip	93 a	93⅛	St. Paul pref	76 a	76⅜
Erie	30⅝ a	30⅞	Wabash	76⅛ a	76⅜
Reading	113⅝ a	113⅞	Ohio & Miss	45⅜ a	45⅝
Lake Shore	90⅛ a	90⅜	Bos, Har & Erie	4⅛ a	5
Union Pacific	37⅝ a	37⅞	Han & St Jo	47 a	47⅝
Pittsburg	91⅞ a	92	Col, C & Ind Cen	22⅜ a	22⅝

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The demand for pots continued good at unchanged prices. Pearls were dull, and nominally unchanged. We quote:—Pots, $8 75 a $9 25, and pearls, $11 a $11 50.

CANDLES.—The market continued dull for all descriptions, but not quotably changed. We quote:—Sperm, 33c. a 34c.; patent do., 43c. a 44c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; paraffine, 26c. a 27c.; adamantine, 15c. a 17c.

COPPER.—The market was a trifle more active, and a shade firmer. The sales aggregate about 300,000 lbs. of lake, at 28¼c. a 28⅝c. cash and up to the 15th inst., closing firm.

COFFEE.—The market generally continued quiet for all descriptions. There was, however, no change in prices. We hear of sales, in lots, of 3,643 bags Rio, per steamer South America, on private terms. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16¾c. a 16⅞c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17¼c. a 18c.; prime, 18¼c. a 18⅝c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19¼c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot, under moderate offerings and a light demand, closed ⅛c. per lb. lower. For future delivery there was a fair demand, but at ⅛c. lower prices. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Consumption	504	72	576
Speculation	323	—	323
Total	827	72	899

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—February, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—[illegible] The flour market was [illegible]

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 [illegible]
Superfine State	5 75 a 7 [illegible]
Extra State	6 [illegible] a 7 [illegible]
Choice do	6 [illegible] a 7 [illegible]
Superfine Western	6 [illegible] a 6 [illegible]
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 [illegible] a 8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 [illegible] a 6 [illegible]
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 [illegible] a 7 [illegible]
Family	7 [illegible] a 8 [illegible]
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 [illegible]
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	7 [illegible] a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	9 [illegible] a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	4 25 a 5 [illegible]
Southern superfine	6 70 a 6 [illegible]
Southern extra	6 [illegible] a 8 [illegible]
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 60 a 3 [illegible]
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60 a 3 [illegible]
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a —

Baltimore	4 00 a 4 05
Caloric	4 10 a —
Puncheons	18 75 a 19 50

Wheat was more active and decidedly higher. The sales (part last evening) were about 175,000 bushels at $1 55 a $1 58½ for Chicago, $1 58 a $1 60 for Milwaukee, $1 60 a $1 62½ for No. 1 do. in store and afloat, and $1 70 a $1 71 for amber winter. Oats were unsettled and irregular, with but moderate transactions. The sales were confined to about 20,000 bushels, at 51c for unclean Western, 55½c. a 56c. for white on the track or afloat, 53½c. for mixed Ohio afloat, and 56c. on the track for white State. Corn was steady and in fair demand. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at 73c. a 74c. for new Western mixed, 72¾c. for Western white and 76c. for Southern white. Barley quiet but steady. Sales 1,400 bushels two-rowed State at 90c. Rye remained dull and nominal at 93c. for Western in store.

FREIGHTS.—In the line of berth freights there has been a brisk demand for room for grain; for wheat decidedly higher rates were paid, but beyond this the market remained quiet and without perceptible change. There was a fair inquiry for vessels for charter, chiefly for general cargoes and the petroleum trade, and those closed were at about previous rates. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 105,000 bushels grain at 5¼d. for corn, and 6d. for wheat; and by sail, 67,500 bushels grain at 5d., 300 bales cotton, 3-16d.; 900 tierces of bacon and lard, 17s. 6d., and 1,600 packages to lard and lard at 17s. 6d. The charters comprise:—A Swedish bark, hence to Havre, 4,900 bbls. naphtha, 4s. 9d.; a bark, 367 tons, from Pensacola to the River Plate, lumber $21 and five per cent primage; a British brig, from Philadelphia to Bilboa, 1,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 3d.

GUNNIES.—The market has been less active since our last, but still continued very firm. Bags quoted at 15½c. a 16½c. for light to heavy, and cloth at 15¼c. for Calcutta and 16½c. a 17c. for domestic.

HEMP AND JUTE.—All descriptions of hemp remained dull and nominally unchanged. Jute was also dull and nominal. Jute butts continued in good demand and very firm. We hear of sales of 500 bales at 3 7-16c., gold. We quote:—Dressed American, $265 a $275 per ton; undressed do., $160 per ton; Manila, 13c. a 13¼c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c. a 11½c., gold; Tampico, 7½c. a 7¾c., do., in bond; Sunn, 7c., currency. Jute, 5c. a 6¼c. gold, and jute butts, 2¾c. a 3¼c., currency.

HOPS.—There has been a trifle more activity for the past three days, and the demand, as formerly, has been for fine hops, but with a limited stock of this description and very moderate offerings buyers have been compelled to turn their attention to the good and lower grades, considerable many of which have changed hands at an advance of fully 5c. per lb. The receipts for the week have been 267 bales. We quote:—State, 25c. a 65c.; Eastern and Western, 25c. a 60c.; yearlings, 10c. a 30c.; olds, 10c. a 15c.; old olds, 8c. a 12c.; California yearlings, 15c. a 30c.; do. olds, 9c. a 15c. Foreign hops quoted within the range of 50c. a 75c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Under fair receipts and but a moderate demand prices are a trifle easier for hay, but without noticeable change for straw. We quote:—Shipping, $1 30; retail qualities, $1 45 a $1 65; clover, 95c. a $1 15; long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 10; short rye do., 85c. a 90c.; oat, 80c.; and wheat, 75c. a 80c.

MOLASSES.—The demand for domestic continued firm at unchanged prices. For foreign remained dull and nominal. We hear of sales of 525 bbls. of New Orleans at 44c. a 67c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	*New Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 29c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	—	23c. a 25c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—	28c. a 38c.
English Islands	—	25c. a 33c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 55c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was fairly active and firmer. The sales were:—100 New York bbls. at 80c., 100 bbls. in merchantable order at 79c., 200 bbls. do. on private terms, 100 bbls. spot at 80c., 50 bbls. to arrive at 80c., and 100 bbls. at 80½c., the market closing firm at the higher price. Rosin was dull and nominal. There were no sales reported; quoted at $4 55 a $4 60 for strained. Tar was a trifle firmer but dull; Wilmington quoted at $3 37½ a $3 50, and Washington at $3 25 a $3 37½.

OILS.—Linseed continued in good demand and firm. Sales 10,000 gallons, in casks, at 86c.; quoted at 85c. a 87c. in casks and 87c. a 88c. in barrels. Crude whale dull at 75c. Sperm was also dull at $1 55 a $1 60. Menhaden was nominal at 55c. a 57½c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined continued unchanged, but dull and nominal. There was nothing offering and no demand; quoted at 22½c. a 22¾c. for spot or balance of month. Crude in bulk was also dull, but firmly held at 13c. Case oil was in limited request, but we heard of no transaction; quoted at 28c. a 28½c. Naphtha, although dull and nominal, remained unchanged; held at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. At the creek the market remained dull and nominal at old figures. The Philadelphia market was also dull, but without reported change in prices; quoted at 21¼c. for refined for spot or month.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 1,636 bbls.; beef, 95 packages; cut meats, 2,021 do.; lard, 3,980 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was a shade easier, with a fair business at the decline; sales 250 bbls. for February at $14 12½, 750 bbls. for March at $14 12½; in jobbing lots, about 250 bbls. brought $13 50 for old mess, $14 37½ for new mess and $15 for old clear. Bacon showed no material change in price, and continued quiet, owing to the firmness of holders. The sales were:—500 boxes short clear, here and to arrive, at 7¼c., and 250 boxes of city and Western Cumberland cut at 7c. Beef was also quiet but steady; the sales were about 150 bbls. within the range of $8 a $10 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess tierces and $18 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were in moderate request, with sales of 30 bbls. within the range of $23 a $25. Cut meats were quiet, but firm at 6c. a 6½c. for smoked shoulders, 10c. a 12c. for do hams, 5c. a 5½c. for pickled shoulders, 9½c. a 10c. for do. hams, 7c. a 8c. for do. bellies, 13c. a 14c. for sugar cured and smoked hams. There were small sales within the range. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and somewhat weak. The sales were 250 tierces in lots at 9⅜c. a 9 11-16c., 250 tierces for the month at 9⅝c., 500 tierces for April at 10c., 250 tierces for March (last evening) at 9⅞c. At the West 1,000 tierces buyer's option till March 15, at 9c. City lard was dull, but steady at 9⅝c., with sales of 75 tierces.

RICE was in fair request at unchanged prices. The sales were:—40 tierces Carolina at 8c. a 8⅝c., 150 bags Patna at 7¼c. a 7½c. and 250 bags Rangoon at 6¼c. a 7¼c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued quiet, but holders remain firm in their views and show no disposition to force sales. We hear of sales of 165 hhds. Demarara at 11¼c., 578 hhds of fair to good refining on private terms and 1,027 boxes centrifugal at 10¼c. a 10⅝c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¼c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9¼c.; good to prime refining, 9¼c. a 9½c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 9¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¼c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10¼c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12¼c.; do., white, 11¼c. a 12¼c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8½c. a 9¼c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7¾c. a 8c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9¼c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 8¼c.

SEEDS.—The market for linseed continued firm, under a good demand. The sales since our last have been 4,000 bags from store at $2 50, gold, 60 days; 5,000 bags at $2 52, gold, 60 days; 4,000 pockets, per Naturalist, $2 50, gold; 7,500 bags, spot, on private terms; 2,500 bags from store at $2 51, gold, and 2,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 50, gold. Clover was in fair request, but closed easier. The sales for three days have been about 2,250 bags at 11c. a 11½c. for Indiana and Michigan, 11¾c. for State and 10c. a 10¼c. for Ohio. Timothy continued dull and nominal at $3 65 a $3 75.

SPELTER continued in fair request, with further sales of 50 tons Silesian, a special brand, at 7¼c. a 7⅜c., gold.

STEARINE was dull and entirely nominal at 9⅛c.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet but unchanged. We hear of sales of 50,000 lbs. of common at 8⅞c. a 9c. City held at 9¼c. for choice.

TOBACCO.—The market has continued moderately active since our last for most all descriptions and prices remain without noticeable change. We hear of sales of 250 hhds. of Kentucky at from 7½c. a 12c., 200 cases of Ohio at 16c. a 37½c., 100 cases sundry seedleafs at 20c. a 35c., 150 cases of Connecticut and 128 cases of new crop Ohio, both on private terms; 300 bales of Havana at 75c. a $1 12.

TIN continues quiet but very firm. We hear of sales of 1,000 boxes charcoal tin, assorted, at $10 25, gold, and 500 boxes charcoal terne at $9 12½, gold.

WOOL.—The market has been less active during the three days under review, but prices continue very firm, and for some descriptions higher. Cape wools have advanced about 10 per cent., and Mestiza is nearly out of stock. The sales since our last have been:—20,000 lbs. XX Ohio fleece, 80c.; 13,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio fleece, 77½c.; 2,000 lbs. superfine pulled, 80c.; 65,000 lbs. scoured do., $1 05; 60,000 lbs. spring clip California, 46c.; 5,000 lbs. extra pulled, 67½c.; 27,000 lbs. Burry Texas, 35½c.; 18,000 lbs. of Oregon, 60c.; 15,000 lbs. Cape, 45c.; 10,000 lbs. California pulled, 60c. a 65c.; 100 bales superfine pulled, 73c. a 82½c.; 1,000 bales Cape, 42c. a 45c.; 100 bales African cloth wool, 45c. a 50c.; 100 bales unwashed Mestiza, 35c.; 50 bales California fleece, 37c. a 40c.; 25,000 lbs. unwashed Western fleece, 60,000 lbs. of California fall clip and lambs, 10,000 lbs. Rib 1, 60,000 lbs. Montevideo, 10,000 lbs. foreign, to arrive; 12,000 lbs. unwashed Angora, 10,000 lbs. Oregon, 10,000 lbs. unwashed domestic fleece, 70,000 lbs. unwashed Mestiza, 240 bales Cape, 25 bales East India, 20 bales Notts, 75 bags pulled wool, 14 bales Mexican, 10 bales California pulled, 50 bales super pulled, all on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 622 bbls. The market was dull and lower. Sales 100 bbls., at 93c.

ZINC.—We hear of sales of 20 casks Mosselman sheet, at 9¾c., gold.

CATTLE MARKET.

The cattle market ruled steady at 10½c. a 12½c. Hogs were steady at 5⅜c. a 5⅝c. Receipts about 100 cattle and 3,000 hogs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal: good ordinary, 19¾c. Net receipts, 514 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,395 bales; coastwise, 1,110. Sales, 510 bales. Stock, 49,058 bales. Net receipts of the week, 5,329 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,925; coastwise, 1,555. Sales of the week, 4,800 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1872.

Cotton irregular: middlings nominally 22¼c. a 22½c. Net receipts, 5,274 bales; gross, 5,455. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,646; to Bremen, 2,622; to Galveston, 236. Sales, 2,500. Stock, 248,512. Net receipts of the week, 25,225; gross, 27,002. Exports—To Great Britain, 14,728; to the Continent, 7,409; coastwise, 5,186. Sales of the week, 28,000.

MOBILE, Feb. 9, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal: middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 967 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,327 bales. Sales, 400 bales. Stock, 64,032 bales. Net receipts of the week, 7,982 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,[illegible]; coastwise, 3,153. Sales of the week, 7,400 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9, 1872.

Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart, tendency downward; middlings 21½c. Net receipts, 1,536 bales. Exports coastwise, [illegible]. Sales, 900. Stock, 79,992. Net receipts of the week, 15,[illegible]. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,[illegible]; coastwise, [illegible]. Sales of the week, 11,[illegible].

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

Cotton dull: middlings nominally 22¼c. Net receipts, 1,044 bales; gross, [illegible]. Exports coastwise, 1,[illegible]. Sales, 19[illegible]. Stock, [illegible]. Net receipts of the week, 6,457; gross, 6,485. Exports coastwise, 1,859. Sales of the week, 4,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1872.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1872.

[illegible]

[illegible] $4 25 for butchers'. Whiskey sold at 87c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 79,000 do. corn, 20,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye, 10,000 do. barley and 12,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 14,000 do. corn, 4,000 do. oats, 4,000 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton since Sept. 1, 1871:—

New Orleans	667,000	City Point	19,592
Galveston	142,618	Baltimore	18,811
Mobile	236,746	Philadelphia	19,681
Savannah	379,397	New York	77,096
Charleston	217,652	Providence	6,346
Wilmington	29,534	Boston	31,264
Norfolk	182,664		
Grand total			2,017,923

JERSEY'S "LEAR" CASE.

Another Scene in the New Brunswick Court—The Prisoner Baxter Sentenced—What the Whiteheads Say.

The Willetts-Yates-Whitehead, or "Lear," case was revived in the New Brunswick Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Scudder, when that jurist disposed of the motion to arrest judgment in a manner that is sure to excite considerable discussion in and out of legal circles. There was a large crowd of people in court. The prisoner, James Baxter, alias Rampilo, was placed before the bar, and during the proceedings manifested extreme disquiet. The motion to arrest judgment was denied, and then the prisoner's counsel put forward a second motion to allow Baxter to withdraw his plea of guilty. This, too, was denied, and amid almost breathless stillness the presiding Judge proceeded to sentence Baxter to

TWO YEARS IN STATE'S PRISON,

the extreme penalty of the law. Much amazement was caused by the result of the case, and the question is uppermost in people's minds how Baxter could be really considered guilty of a crime which the jury had declared four other persons indicted with him not guilty of. It is the general belief that Baxter is a dangerous scamp, and as he plead guilty no one considers that he has not been dealt fairly with; but it is still believed that others beside him deserve equal punishment.

WHAT THE WHITEHEADS SAY.

A few days since a HERALD reporter drove over to Washington village from New Brunswick, with a view to finding out some singular reported discrepancies in the course pursued by the old man, Samuel Whitehead. He was confined to his room and constantly attended by Mr. Henry Gordon, the ear trumpeter. Since the days of his appearance in Court he had been completely prostrated. Mr. Gordon said he was unfit to be seen. The reporter asked Mr. Gordon if it was really true that the old gentleman exonerated two daughters and had given them money since the indictment. He said it was not; that the money and bonds, some forty thousand dollars, had all been handed over prior to the preliminary proceedings; that he was greatly annoyed at the turn the trial had taken in releasing all but Baxter, and that he (the old man) had repeatedly expressed his firm belief that Baxter had really told the truth. It was all nonsense to say that he had any feeling for his daughters and their husbands after what had transpired. While the reporter was conversing with Mr. Gordon young Sam Whitehead and his brother came along.

YOUNG SAM'S STORY.

Young Sam said that all the trouble in the family came in with the advent of Theodore Willetts. He told some queer stories about Willetts' financiering expertness, and that he had not a cent when he married Jane Devoe, their sister. Sam said the story about his father having run away from his wife in England was a malicious lie. He came to the country when between eighteen and nineteen years of age. He married Charlotte Obert, widow of George Obert, and had all his children by her—five boys and three girls. On the Willetts and Yates party the old man claimed to have laid out some $75,000. He is still worth about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The reporter next called on Captain Yates, the commander of a canal boat, but that gentleman said he had "nothing to say—nothing to say." All the parties appear to be anything but the "refined, educated and beautiful" personages some of the papers have been making them appear.

A PAUPER'S AWFUL FATE.

Defence of Superintendent Kellock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of the 8th inst., under the head of "A Pauper's Awful Fate," you use the term "the stony-hearted overseer of charities," and in the body of the article the name of George Kellock, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, is used in a manner which, I think, is hardly fair to a man who has faithfully served for a number of years in that capacity. The body of the article, when carefully read, would impute to him no dereliction of duty, but a strict performance of it according to law. This unfortunate "pauper" was strictly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, and failed to attain their assistance by defect of his memory. I know you will gladly correct any wrong impression which these introductory words have made unfavorable to Mr. Kellock. I have known him for thirty years, and in my capacity as chairman of the Sixteenth Ward Association for the Relief of the Poor have always found him kind, and prompt to relieve cases of distress which we have pointed out to him. This article is entirely without his knowledge.

WM. JAY HASKET.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HEINS—PETRIE.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday, February 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Stephen Rushmore, HENRY HEINS, of Brooklyn, to Miss MAGGIE PETRIE, of the former place.

California papers please copy.

MARTIN—GELLATLY.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, February 8, by Rev. William S. Coffey, EDWARD MARTIN, of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., to MARY A. GELLATLY, daughter of the late John Gellatly.

NAFIS—LAMBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6, 1872, by the Rev. Charles J. Shepard, WILLIAM H. NAFIS, of Newtown, to ELLEN AUGUSTA LAMBERTSON, daughter of the late Jeremiah Lambertson.

PACKARD—PARKER.—On Monday, February 5, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. A. R. PACKARD to Mrs. A. J. PARKER, all of this city.

QUAID—FANCHER.—On Wednesday, February 7, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert Chetwood, JOHN H. QUAID, of Newburg, to MAGGIE FANCHER, of Cornwall.

WILKINSON—GOULD.—On Tuesday, January 30, at Trinity church, Mount Vernon, by the Rev. Charles Seymour, WILLIAM H. WILKINSON, of Brooklyn, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the late George Gould, Esq., of Mount Vernon.

WILSON—KNAPP.—At Newton, N. J., on Thursday, February 8, 1872, by Rev. Joel Campbell, JOHN D. WILSON, of Terre Haute, Ind., to ELSIE WORFORD, daughter of the late William Knapp, Esq., of Newton, N. J.

Died.

ACKERSON.—On Thursday, February 8, JACOB J. ACKERSON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Ebenezer Baptist church, in Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, on Sunday, February 11, at ten o'clock A. M.

ADLER.—On Thursday, February 8, 1872, CHARLES J. ADLER, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 229 East Fifty-seventh street, on Sunday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ANSPALEK.—On Thursday, February 8, after a brief illness, Mrs. ANN ELIZA ANSPALEK, aged 72 years.

Weep not for me, my children dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
As I am now soon will you be:
Prepare for death and follow me.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 15 Orchard street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL.—On Friday, February 9, at his residence, 103 Douglass street, Brooklyn, after a long and painful illness, HUGH BELL, aged 66 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BOSS.—At Willimantic, Conn., on Tuesday, February 6, GEORGE R. BOSS, aged 25 years.

BOVEY.—On Friday, February [illegible], WILLIAM HENRY BOVEY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 15 North Moore street, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

BUNT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, February 9, WILLIAM CARTER BUNT, aged 4 years, [illegible] son of W. S. and Kate S. Bunt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEDERICK.—Suddenly, on Friday, February 9, LOUIS, twin son of James H. and Eliza Dederick, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Family and friends are invited to funeral services.

on Sunday, 11th inst., at three o'clock P. M., at 148 Elliott place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

DIMOND.—On Monday evening, February 5, of pneumonia, WILLIAM DIMOND, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his brothers John, James and Daniel, and of his brothers-in-law, William and David Smith, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 244 West Thirty-sixth street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past eight o'clock, to St. Michael's church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, thence by the 10:45 train of the Hudson River Railroad to Peekskill for interment.

The members of the Charter Club are requested to assemble on Saturday, at eight A. M., at 302 West Thirty-fourth street, to attend the funeral of our late member, William Dimond.

JOHN P. YOERG, Secretary.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange on February 9, 1872, it was Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our lamented associate William Dimond, from his late residence, No. 244 West Thirty-sixth street, on Saturday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Members of the Exchange are requested to meet in compliance with the above resolution.

GUSTAVUS ISAACS, Secretary.

DRUMMOND.—In New York, on Thursday, February 8, after a short but painful illness, ELMER DRUMMOND, in the 80th year of his age.

Des Moines, Iowa, and Pointe Coupé, La., papers please copy.

DUNN.—On Friday, February 9, 1872, JOHN DUNN, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William H., Edward and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 698 Water street, on Sunday, February 11, at one P. M.

P. S.—The Father Mathew T. A. B. societies in general are respectfully invited to attend, and the Order of K. O. S. C.

DUNCAN.—At his residence in Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, February 7, Colonel JOHN DUNCAN, brother-in-law of George Payn Quackenbos, of this city.

EARLE.—On Thursday, February 8, at Hackensack, N. J., EDWARD J. EARLE, in his 84th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, February 12, at two P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

ENGLISH.—On Friday, February 9, PEACE ENGLISH, native of county Tipperary, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 488 Sixth avenue, on Sunday, at one o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday, February 9, 1872, DANIEL GEORGE FITZPATRICK, youngest son of John and Margaret Fitzpatrick, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 365 Third avenue, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M.

FORD.—On Friday, February 9, JAMES FORD, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Ford, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 56 East Forty-first street, on Sunday, February 11, at one o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS.—On Friday, February 9, 1872, LOLA ELLEN FRANCIS, infant daughter of Alfred and Rose Francis, aged 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 159 East Twelfth street, on Saturday, February 10, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GARRITY.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, February 9, 1872, BRIDGET GARRITY, native of Fintina, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Washington street, between Grand and Remsen, Williamsburg, L. I.

GREGORY.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, February 7, Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, aged 80 years. Funeral service at Reformed church, Port Richmond, to-day (Saturday), at half-past twelve P. M.

GREEN.—On Wednesday evening, February 7, MARY T., wife of Albert W. Green and daughter of T. R. Butler, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 28 West Thirty-ninth street, on Saturday, February 10, at ten o'clock A. M.

HARNED.—On Friday, February 9, of scarlet fever, LIZZIE EVELEEN, daughter of David and Annie Harned.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 South First street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HEANEY.—On Thursday, February 8, JAMES A. HEANEY, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 275 West Tenth street.

HERRIMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 7, CAROLINE, daughter of Margaret M. and the late John F. Herriman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her mother, 92 Remsen street, on Saturday, February 10, at two o'clock P. M.

HOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 8, JOHN HOVER, Jr., lately of Buffalo, aged 32 years.

His remains were sent last evening to his home, in West Avon, N. Y.

HICKEY.—On Thursday, February 8, of consumption, SARAH JANE, wife of Daniel Hickey and daughter of Patrick and Mary Dwyer.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 211 East Thirty-eighth street, on Sunday, February 11, at two o'clock.

HYNES.—On Friday, February 9, MARY, the beloved widow of Edmund Hynes, a native of the parish of Cranghwell, county Galway, Ireland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Kelly, 246 First avenue. The funeral will take place on Sunday, February 11, at one o'clock P. M.

JENKINSON.—On Thursday, February 8, RUTH, the beloved wife of Daniel Jenkinson, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 92 North Second street, Williamsburg, on Sunday, February 11, at one o'clock P. M.

Whitehaven (England) Herald please copy.

JONES.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, February 4, 1872, NATHANIEL W. JONES, aged 27 years.

The remains will be taken to Syosset, L. I., for interment to-day (Sunday), on the half-past nine A. M. train from Hunter's Point, by Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.

KEARNEY.—On Thursday, February 1, ADELE REMSEN, wife of Thomas J. Kearney, of New York, and daughter of Ambrose and Harriet Stevens, of Batavia.

The remains were interred at the latter place on Sunday, February 4.

KIPP.—At Closter, N. J., on Wednesday, February 7, EUGENE, son of John B. and Sarah Kipp, in the 7th year of his age.

LEDWITH.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 7, of consumption, JULIA, the wife of James Ledwith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 10th, to Jersey City by the 9:25 train, and from the Twenty-third street ferry, North River, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LYONS.—On Friday, February 9, 1872, at his residence, Greenwich, Conn., WESLEY LYONS, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, February 12, at one o'clock, from Middle Patent church. Friends from the city will take nine A. M. train from Twenty-seventh street.

MATTOCKS.—At Lafayette, Jersey City, on Thursday, February 8, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN S. MATTOCKS, aged 75 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Foster, Esq., Whiton street, Lafayette, Jersey City, on Saturday, February 10, at half-past ten A. M. Interment at Sing Sing, N. Y. Cars leave Grand Central depot, Hudson River Railroad, at two P. M.

MELVILLE.—At his residence in this city, on Friday morning, February 9, ALLEN MELVILLE, aged 48 years.

Funeral from Zion's church, Madison avenue, on Sunday, February 11, at two o'clock P. M.

MUNDY.—In Newmarket, N. J., on Thursday, February 8, H. CUMMINGS MUNDY, aged 63 years. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian church, Metuchin, on Sunday, February 11, at three P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

McBRIEN.—On Friday, February 9, at his residence, 2[illegible] West Houston street, after a short illness, ARTHUR McBRIEN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDERMOTT.—On Friday, February 9, 1872, JAMES McDERMOTT, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son Peter, No. 351 West Sixteenth street, on Sunday, February 11, at two o'clock P. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday, February 8, 1872, ELLEN MARY, the beloved wife of John J. O'Brien, and daughter of William and Mary Hawley, late of the [illegible], aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, [illegible], from her late residence, 334 [illegible] avenue, at half-past one o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—On Wednesday, February 7, JAMES O'DONNELL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of [illegible] and the members of [illegible] A. M., and the members of the [illegible] General Committee of the Sixth ward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 52 Mott street, on [illegible] at one o'clock P. M.

POMEROY.—In New York city, on Friday, February 9, NORMAN [illegible] POMEROY, aged 20 years, [illegible] and 21 days.

[illegible]

[illegible]—On Wednesday, February 7, JAMES T. [illegible], aged [illegible] years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his [illegible], 6[illegible] Second avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

[illegible]—On Thursday, February 8, 1872, [illegible] Somerville, N. J., STEPHEN [illegible] TERHUNE, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, February 11, 1872, at half-past one o'clock P. M., from the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, near Eighth avenue, New York city.

TORRY.—On Thursday, February 8, HORATIA G. TORRY, wife of Juan Torry, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, on Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M.

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EUROPE.

The English Movement to Secure Emancipation in Cuba and Porto Rico.

JOHN BRIGHT ON HOME RULE.

Russian Review of the Dismissal of Catacazy.

ROUHER'S APPEAL TO THE CORSICANS.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Lochead, from Liverpool January 25, via Queenstown the 26th, arrived here last evening with two days' later mails than those already at hand.

Earl Granville Called On to Act in Connection With the United States for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

[From the London Post January 24.]

Yesterday afternoon an influential deputation waited on Earl Granville to urge upon the government the duty of interposing with Spain, in conjunction with the United States government, with a view to secure the emancipation of the slaves at Cuba and Porto Rico, who are entitled to their liberty under the terms of treaty obligations with Great Britain; and, if possible, to terminate the terrible civil war now desolating Cuba.

The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P.; Dr. Brewer, M. P.; Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P.; Mr. E. A. Bowring, M. P.; Mr. A. Johnston, M. P.; Mr. William McArthur, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Edmund Sturge, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. Alsop, the Rev. B. Millar, of the Anti-Slavery Society; the Rev. J. O. Whitehouse, of the London Missionary Society; Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Society; Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Aid Society; Mr. Samuel Gurney and several others. Lord Enfield, as Under Secretary, was also present.

The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society having read a memorial to the government expressive of the general objects of the deputation,

Mr. STURGE called the attention of his lordship to the satisfactory and outspoken manner in which the United States government have instructed their Minister in Madrid (General Sickles) to make the abolition of slavery a *sine qua non* in his communications with the Spanish government in reference to the settlement of the Cuban difficulty. Mr. Sturge also gave information, just received from Madrid, that a number of public meetings have recently been held in that city, and some other chief towns in Spain, urging their government to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1868 by the complete emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies. He also expressed an earnest hope that the British government would instruct Mr. Layard, as their representative at Madrid, to take a more decided course in promoting Cuban emancipation, and if possible to assist in rescuing the Spanish Ministry from the course to which they appear committed.

Mr. GILPIN, having borne testimony to the correctness of the information presented by Mr. Sturge, said that although he knew Mr. Layard to be in full sympathy with anti-slavery effort, yet he could not but feel with other of his friends that he had not done all that the representative of a free nation might be expected to do. He reminded His Lordship that in 1818 the British government, under the terms of a treaty with Spain, paid £400,000 as compensation for any loss she might incur by the abolition of the slave trade; and inasmuch as the illegal importation of slaves since that time has been more than double the present number of slaves in Cuba, therefore this country has a right to press for emancipation in that island.

Mr. KINNAIRD also hoped that the British government would exert its influence in this direction.

Earl GRANVILLE then informed the deputation that he concurred with many of the statements just made. He admitted that Spain had treaty obligations with us in reference to her slaves, and also that efforts to secure the carrying out of those obligations had hitherto failed. But the English government was desirous of exerting its influence on suitable occasions. Its representative at Madrid had not been wanting in his duty in reference to this subject. With regard to the atrocities in Cuba he put aside the question of any interposition between Spain and her colonies on matters of such a delicate nature.

Mr. TALLACK reminded His Lordship that some years ago the present Prime Minister had brought about the active protest of this country against the cruelties in Neapolitan prisons, respecting which we had no treaty claims. The recent massacre of boys and young students by the Cuban authorities, together with other similar outrages, demanded the indignant protest of Great Britain far more than the severities which prompted Mr. Gladstone's earnest and effective interposition in Naples.

The deputation then thanked His Lordship and withdrew.

John Bright on Irish Home Rule.

Mr. John Bright has addressed the following letter to The O'Donoghue of the Glens, M. P., *apropos* of home rule and the coming Kerry election:—

ROCHDALE, Jan. 20, 1872.

MY DEAR O'DONOGHUE—It is said that some persons engaged in the canvass of the county of Kerry have spoken of me as an advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. I hope no one has ventured to say anything so absurd and untrue. If it has been said by any one of any authority in the county I shall be glad if you will contradict it. To have two legislative assemblies or Parliaments in the United Kingdom would, in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief; and I think no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separate from each other. Excuse me for troubling you with this; it is no duty of mine to interfere in your contest, but I do not wish to be misrepresented. I am, yours very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Tichborne Case—Continuation of the Attorney General's Address.

In continuing his speech for the defendants in the Tichborne suit, on the 23d ult., the Attorney General examined in detail the incidents of the interviews which the claimant had with Mrs. Radcliffe and the other members of the Tichborne family some time after his arrival in this country. The learned counsel pointed out the blunders committed by the plaintiff on these occasions, such, for instance, as his mistaking Mrs. Radcliffe for her cousin Mrs. Towniey. In dissecting the evidence given by the military witnesses Sir John Coleridge commented on the remarkable fact that the claimant had professed to recognize them all at a glance, although, when confronted with the members of the Tichborne family, with whom he should have lived for years, he did not know them. The latter part of the Attorney General's speech was devoted to a history and a criticism of the steps taken to procure the identity of the plaintiff by Mr. Biddulph, the only member of the family, with the exception of the deceased Dowager, who had recognized him as Roger Tichborne.

The following day, when he resumed his speech, he read at considerable length the claimant's examination in Chancery in 1867. His object was to show the manner of the answers then given, and how particular bits of evidence were obtained from him. The account given by the plaintiff of his rescue from the wreck of the Bella was also commented upon, and its inconsistencies pointed out. One feature of the case, according to the learned counsel, was particularly striking. The life of Roger Tichborne, while he was in France, was almost altogether a sealed book to the plaintiff, except as to one or two things which he might have learned from the Dowager. His absence of knowledge concerning his companions and course of education at Stonyhurst was likewise remarked upon. The Attorney General asked the jury to contrast what would have been the evidence of the real Roger with the miserable scraps of testimony fished up by the claimant. Much of the knowledge which he possessed was of the kind picked up by gypsies, and afterwards used for the purposes of their frauds. Sir John Coleridge traced many of the plaintiff's movements since his arrival in this country and placed before the jury some of what he termed the weak points in the evidence of identification. The learned counsel's speech has yet to be concluded.

The Rev. Mr. Watson's Explanations While Under Sentence of Death

The chaplain of the Surrey county jail publishes a statement, drawn up last Monday, the 22d ult., by the Rev. J. Selby Watson, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at Stockwell, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Home Secretary, but before it had left the jail the respite arrived. The Rev. Mr. Watson wrote:—

When His Lordship asked me after the verdict of the jury whether I had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, it did not occur to me, as it ought to have occurred, that that was the time at which I should ask to be allowed to make some observations on the evidence, such as I had wished to make previously, but was precluded from making through being defended by counsel. I said merely to His Lordship that the defence maintained for me had been [illegible] and honest, meaning [illegible] general character [illegible] have added, that there was one great particular [illegible] I had suffered [illegible] observations [illegible] case, which [illegible] remark except [illegible] written paper [illegible] the packing case was intended [illegible] of books [illegible] Watson, when I caused [illegible] in that day, that he need not [illegible] to send the case, as I should [illegible] that he might wait [illegible] hear from me again [illegible] merely for his own convenience [illegible] that anything more would be heard of the case by myself, or that it would ever give rise to any public remarks. You will please to understand that the case was never brought to the house at all. My solicitor tells me that he communicated my observations, stated on the written paper which I gave him on the Wednesday, to Sergeant Parry, but that the learned Sergeant was not influenced by them to alter the nature of the defence which he had [illegible] on this point.

There was nothing in the size of the packing case to excite astonishment. A case two feet six inches long, two feet three inches [illegible] one foot nine inches in depth is not one of extraordinary dimensions. Let me add that there was neither [illegible] to connect the ordering of the packing case [illegible] with anything that I had done on the preceding day. No connection as has been made has arisen [illegible] of those who have been concerned [illegible] I do not suppose that [illegible] would have altered the final [illegible] much sorrow and many [illegible] sleepless nights to reflect that I so unhappily failed to avail myself of the opportunity of saying what [illegible] afterwards be permissible for any one to say for me. My desire in troubling you with these remarks, as I said at first, to free myself from bearing more to my disadvantage than I justly ought to bear."

The chaplain believes that the box in question was really ordered by him for the purpose he states, and adds, "The act is perfectly consistent with all his behavior antecedent to the crime. It is one of a series of methodical acts culminating in the attempted suicide. He is anxious that the impression that the case was designed to contain the body of his wife should be dispelled."

RUSSIA.

The Dismissal of M. Catacazy—A Russian Opinion on the Subject.

[From the Manchester Examiner and Times, Jan. 25.]

Prince Gortschakoff did not deem it compatible with his dignity to bandy words with the United States Secretary of State in reference to the dismissal of M. Catacazy from his diplomatic post at Washington; but as the charges preferred against his favorite were calculated to leave a damaging impression upon the public mind, the Moscow *Gazette* has come out with an article upon the subject which bears traces of official inspiration. We should have been quite content to leave M. Catacazy's defence in the hands of those who take any interest in the question, but as the name of England is thrust into prominence in this last communication, a feeling of curiosity may prompt our countrymen to learn what a semi-official Russian journal may think it expedient to say of their nation. It will be within their recollection that one of the chief charges brought against M. Catacazy by Mr. Secretary Fish was that he persistently interfered, so far as it was within his power, with the then pending negotiations respecting the Washington Treaty. The Moscow *Gazette* confesses to being completely baffled to understand how M. Catacazy "could have interfered with negotiations in which he had no part to play." It complains of being left in entire ignorance of the means supposed to have been employed by the Russian Envoy for the attainment of this end, and continues:—"What we know is that the Russian representatives at Washington and London were not instructed to concern themselves about the alleged *rapprochement* between England and America—a *rapprochement* which can hardly ever be really sincere." This last stroke is, in fact, the keynote of the whole article. Why should Russia and the United States quarrel? Neither their political aims nor their material interests can ever clash, and, left to themselves, they are never likely to fall out. But the Moscow *Gazette* says pretty plainly that in this matter they were not left to themselves:—

There exists a kingdom (it remarks) with which America has never been on friendly terms. At this moment a new controversy is pending between the two, and awaits arbitration. This kingdom is England. The two countries border on each other, are rivals at sea and eagerly compete for the commerce of the world. Not satisfied with emulating America, England is likewise contending with Russia, with whom she has had not a few encounters. Being thus placed between Russia and America, England naturally looks upon their mutual friendship as prejudicial to herself. Hence it is certain that not the interests of America but England's, demanded that the American Secretary of State should exaggerate the importance of his little affair with the Russian Envoy. It is quite intelligible that England should have long been on the watch for some misunderstanding to arise between Russia and America. A mere trifle will sometimes bring on an altercation. The seed of discord once sown, violent words easily ensue, and the self-esteem of nations and governments is provoked into downright enmity. Fortunately, if such expectations were entertained of the controversy that has arisen between Russia and the United States they will not be realized in the present instance.

This paragraph deserves a foremost place among the "sensational" rumors of the times. Of its utter baselessness no Englishman will entertain a moment's doubt. Whether prompted by malignity or ignorance we need not inquire. Even the Moscow *Gazette* rejects the imputation made by a correspondent of the notorious New York *Sun*, that had the whole of the diplomatic correspondence on the Catacazy affair been published, "it would appear that the worst charge brought against this (United States) government was that it allowed itself to be corrupted by the British Cabinet with a view to the settlement of the Alabama claims." But the British government is to have all the odium attaching to dishonorable conduct—with those who can make no difficulty in believing these preposterous statements. It is at least unfortunate that M. Catacazy's friends could not hit upon a line of defence having a more direct reference to his case.

FRANCE.

An Imperialist Manifesto—Ex-Minister Rouher's Appeal to the Corsicans.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1872.

M. Rouher, the ex-Imperial Minister of State and President of the Senate, has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Corsica. That island is the stronghold of Bonapartism, and it will be remembered that a little while back there were some apprehensions of an outbreak in it:—

ELECTORS OF CORSICA—After arbitrary and illegal delays, which have wounded opinion and affected public impartiality, the decree convoking you to the vote has at length been promulgated. This election is not merely a choice between two rival politicians; it has an exceptional character from the facts which have preceded it, and must be a verdict pronounced on certain acts and certain men. Since the month of October Corsica has been subjected to inexcusable measures. An extraordinary commissioner has by threats deprived the Council General of the freedom of its deliberations; several electoral councils have been capriciously dissolved. Humble employes, agents, magistrates, despite former services and tried courage, have been sacrificed to blind hate and petty ambition. It has been sought to curb your will and daunt your courage by unjust revocations and by a display of military force. The depositories of a transitory power have not concealed their object; they wish to constrain you to abjure your devotion to a dynasty raised to the throne by universal suffrage and overthrown by an abominable insurrection. You resume the exercise of your sovereignty, and I am confident that your suffrages will be the first reparation for the victims, the first punishment for the offence. The vote will be the assertion of your independence, the free demonstration of your regrets and your legitimate hopes. Yes, of your hopes! for the nation has not yet pronounced upon its destinies, and it alone, after so many culpable revolutions, can establish the constitutional right of the country.

Is it calumniating the present time to acknowledge all there is of uncertainty and obscurity, that all interests are a prey to constant alarms? Have we not under our eyes the harrowing spectacle of hatreds, of weaknesses, of compromises, of futile efforts, of dangerous demagogic agitations? Beneath these confusions and this impotence, slowly or rapidly, there is going on the decomposition of all our social forces. It would be a disastrous illusion to seek the salvation of the country in new temporary expedients or equivocal combinations. France will obtain neither credit nor security nor greatness. The country cannot endure without ending the dissensions of her children. The supreme duty of all parties is to sacrifice their differences and their ambitions, to solicit respectfully the high decision of the national will, then to dissolve, or to reconcile themselves under the salutary authority of the definite government which it will have created. Order, that liberty of all, can in future have no other basis. If we remain deaf to this great truth we shall be terribly convinced of it by public sufferings. In the name of these convictions I appeal to your patriotism. In this struggle my name is a symbol, my candidature is that of a friend of the exile and the unhappy, it places itself under the protection of your political faith, it addresses itself to the nobility and the dignity of your sentiments.

EUGENE ROUHER.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, of Albany, N. Y., has been called to the pastorate of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Philadelphia.

General William H. McCartney lectured in Binghamton, N. Y., Thursday evening, on "The Humors of the War," to a large and appreciative audience.

Daniel Denny, President of the Hamilton National Bank, Boston, is lying dangerously ill of paralysis.

A man named Meacham, employed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, who had both legs crushed on Thursday, died in Albany Hospital yesterday. He belonged in Westfield, Mass.

The Diamond Flouring Mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, owned by Nold, Brown & Co., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $45,000 and is insured for $30,000, mostly in Pittsburg companies.

The death of ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa, has called forth a very general expression of sympathy throughout the Northwest. Many of the papers in Chicago had highly eulogistic editorials respecting him yesterday morning.

The Coroner is investigating the charge of surgical malpractice, causing the death of Maggie Wood, by Dr. Jennings, of Philadelphia, who has been arrested.

The Chicago Grand Jury yesterday morning presented an indictment against Alderman George Powell for proposing to receive a bribe from James Dunham, agent for the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Morton J. Carpenter, of Texas, was knocked down by three men on Tuesday night in East Liberty street, Pittsburg, Pa., and robbed of $[illegible]. He was then placed on a railroad track but he recovered his senses before a train passed over the spot.

S. Stanto Collen, of Pomfret, was nominated for the State Senate by the republicans of the fourteenth district of Connecticut yesterday. He represented the district in the State Senate last year.

Father Foley announces his intention to commence early in the spring to rebuild the Catholic churches destroyed by the Chicago fire. He will also rebuild the Bishop's palace at once. It will probably be rebuilt on the north side, and not on the site of the old one.

In the Boston Superior Criminal Court yesterday Judge [illegible] ordered the commitment of Dr. James A. McDonough, a Catholic witness, for refusing to kiss the book, the Doctor declaring that he did not consider that form of oath more binding than the uplifted hand. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out in the Supreme Court, and the matter will be tried here.

A fire at [illegible] at midnight on Thursday destroyed the main [illegible] of the National Bridge Company. Loss $[illegible]. The fire communicated to the [illegible] and [illegible] Loss $16,000 [illegible] a [illegible] carpenter, lost $[illegible] in [illegible] work. It is estimated that the total loss [illegible].

A special despatch from [illegible] to the St. Louis *Democrat* says the venerated old Methodist divine Rev. Peter Cartwright was stricken with paralysis on Thursday last, at his home in Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, and is now speechless and helpless. The attending physicians say his death may occur at any moment. This venerable man is eighty-seven years old and has been in the ministry sixty-eight years. His relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Times* from [illegible] says that on Thursday night Richard Connolly, a young man, living on [illegible] eight miles above Chicago, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Joseph [illegible]. Connolly, with his brother and a brother-in-law named [illegible], were passing [illegible] when the father came out and began a quarrel about some family matters. One of the Connollys struck the old man, whereupon young [illegible] ran from the house with a double-barreled shot gun and discharged the contents of one barrel at Connolly, completely blowing off the top of his head.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer, which was Thursday night off the South Atlantic coast has moved slowly northeastward, and is now apparently east of Chesapeake Bay, with rain and sleet. Brisk northeast winds prevail in the Southern and Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in Texas and Mississippi; an area of low barometer has developed in the lower Missouri Valley, with calms and light southerly winds. The barometer had fallen and temperature risen very generally over the lower lakes and New England, with clear weather, except on the immediate Atlantic coast. Rising barometer and clearing weather are reported from California and falling barometer from Oregon.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly and increasing cloudiness; clear weather prevail from Florida to Virginia by Saturday night; winds back to northwest, with clear or clearing weather in the interior of the Middle States; brisk northeast winds continue off the Middle and East Atlantic coast; the central area of lowest barometer move slowly northeastward over the Gulf Stream. Cautionary signals continue for Saturday morning at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London and Boston.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1872.

Rain fell last night at Augusta, Charleston, Norfolk, Portland, Oregon; Savannah and Wilmington, N. C. Rain continued this morning at Augusta, Charleston, Norfolk, Wilmington, and was reported from Lynchburg and San Francisco. It was still raining this evening at Norfolk and Wilmington. Rain was reported from Corinne, and the weather at Augusta was clearing up. A heavy northeast gale, accompanied by sleet, prevailed at Cape May.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	37	29	3 P. M.	43	33
6 A. M.	37	30	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	40	32	9 P. M.	37	32
12 M.	42	32	12 P. M.	37	32

Average temperature yesterday........... 31¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........... 39¾

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Junior Exhibition—Subjects of the Orations and How the Young Men Acquitted Themselves.

On no occasion—and there have been many brilliantly attractive ones—has Steinway Hall been so densely thronged as last evening, and particularly has there been no occasion when such a concourse of feminine beauty has been crowded within its walls—a very natural circumstance, the occasion being the annual Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New York, in the welfare of whose students generally the young ladies, of course, feel especial interest.

On the platform besides the President and Professors of the college were the members of the Board of Trustees, and very many of our foremost citizens prominently identified for their zeal in the cause of popular education. It was evident that all, the old heads as well as the young hearts, were greatly pleased with the literary programme of the young men. Applause followed all the speakers, and a few of the more favored ones were the recipients of floral tributes beside.

The programme consisted of ten orations, Charles F. Fagnani leading off with his views on "American Women," which certainly possessed the charm of pleasing originality, as well as being pleasantly flattering to its subjects. He was followed by L. Eugene Jones on "The Eternal Fitness of Things," a rather ambitious topic for one so young, but notwithstanding the scepticism that exists in many minds as to the statement being exactly true, it was quite logically proven. Benno Lewinson selected as the subject of his theme "Why be 'Umbie'?" and he certainly discoursed upon it wisely and well. Into the subject "True Genius," a rather trite topic, Abraham Solomon infused commendable freshness. "The Fate of Maximilian" was very vividly and eloquently portrayed by W. Sylvester Church, and for a sound moral discourse on "Good Will Toward Men" Charles W. Fisher acquitted himself well. William R. Waters spoke many truths upon "Truth"—home truths, in fact, that brought down the house. "The Triumphs of Modern Genius," by Henry N. Tift, were glowingly epitomized. "The Man Indifferent," by Coleridge A. Hart, was one of the finest literary efforts of the evening and a fitting and eloquent climax to all was "American Oratory," the closing oration, by Fred A. Lyons. Altogether it was a most creditable exhibition, reflecting great credit on the youthful orators. Sandwiching the orations were choice musical airs, most deliciously played by the band in attendance.

THE LATEST FROM ALBANY.

The Tammany Judges—Appointments of Managers for the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the Judiciary Committee to-day, on motion of Mr. Tilden, it was resolved that the committee proceed to New York and commence an investigation of the charges against certain judges in that city on Friday next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments for Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents:—George L. Whitney, reappointed, of Rochester; Lewis Chapin, reappointed, of Rochester; Lewis Ernst, reappointed, of Rochester; John O'Donohue, reappointed, of Rochester; Charles H. Monell, new appointment, of Batavia; Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester, in place of William A. Reynolds, deceased.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A special meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening, Mr. James M. Brown, the Vice Chairman, presiding.

About eight o'clock Mr. Edward Salomon and Mr. Simon Stern, the members of the Committee on Legislation, who have the reform charter in charge, entered the rooms of the committee, having come down from Albany to attend the meeting. They were soon followed by Mr. John Wheeler and Mr. Joseph Blumenthal, of the Special Albany Committee.

The meeting was immediately organized, and Edward Salomon made a lucid statement of the status of affairs in the Legislature, inviting at the close of his remarks a large attendance of the members in Albany during the ensuing week, and indeed until the final vote is taken in both houses on the charter.

The invitation was very generally responded to, and for some time to come the Albany committees will be strengthened by the presence of Henry Clews, George W. Lane, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel B. Ruggles, Reuben W. Howes, Robert Hoe, Roswell D. Hatch and Professor Theodore W. Dwight.

After a very forcible address by Mr. Emil Sauer, Treasurer of the Germania Bank, the meeting was adjourned.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

Two Sleeping Cars Thrown Down an Embankment and Seven Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9, 1872.

Two sleeping cars of a passenger train coming east on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track about three o'clock this morning, some fifteen miles this side of Jefferson City. One slid down an embankment endwise, while the other and one passenger car were thrown across the track. Seven persons were more or less injured, but no one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Several passengers who were injured have arrived here. It appears some twenty persons were more or less injured but none dangerously. Mr. Rice, of the Planters' House, Leavenworth, had his leg severely jammed, but no bones were broken. Mrs. M. A. Gaddis and Miss Mary Gaddis, of Cincinnati, were considerably bruised. W. N. Powey, of Atchison, Kan., Edward Maxwell, of Chicago, and C. W. Mitchell of the Osage Mission, Kan., were severely bruised, and the latter is cut about the head.

Five or six of the wounded stopped over at Herman, but none of them are seriously injured.

VIRGINIA.

General Anderson's Remains Taken Charge of by His Brother—Severe Storm Raging Off Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9, 1872.

Mr. Latz Anderson arrived here this morning to take charge of his brother's remains and convey them to West Point. They will probably leave here next Monday.

A violent northeast gale has been raging here for the past two days and the Roads are full of shipping.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Committee, After Examining Fifty Witnesses, Returns to Washington To-Morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1872.

The Committee of Investigation closed its session here this evening. Eighteen witnesses were examined during the day. Ex-Speaker Carter appeared and explained many of the charges made against him by Governor Warmoth. Marshal Packard also reappeared and submitted a proof to show the falsity of the charge that he was in the Nicolson pavement job. He also proved satisfactorily that conversations attributed to him as coming from President Grant were false. Mayor Flanders testified to the general demoralization of all parties in the State. The committee has been in session for eleven days and has examined over fifty witnesses. They leave for home on Sunday night. Representatives of both the Warmoth and Custom House factions will follow the committee to Washington to look after the fight there. The anti-Warmoth men and democrats threaten to renew the fight as soon as the committee leave.

THE LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The company which was organized for the construction of a railroad to Long Branch from New York, via Jersey City, are encountering persistent opposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter obtained an injunction from Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court at Trenton, restraining the Long Branch Railroad Company from bridging the Raritan at or near Perth Amboy, on the plea that it would obstruct navigation. The plaintiffs further maintain that as the part which it is proposed to bridge is an arm of the sea the State has no constitutional right to grant defendants the power of statute or otherwise to build the bridge. The arguments on the injunction were resumed yesterday before Judge Nixon, Ex-Chancellor Williamson and Cortlandt Parker occupied the day with arguments for defendants.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Greenville (Ala.) Independent Thinker, Jan. 28.]

The latest and noblest of all the HERALD's wonderful public benefactions is a project for sending an exploring party into the wilds of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, the renowned and illustrious traveler, about whom more has been thought, said and written than any other living man. It is still believed that Dr. Livingstone is not dead, and under this belief the British government has sent out an expedition in order to discover if possible his whereabouts, and if dead the particulars of his fate. If alive the knowledge that he has acquired, if to be obtained by searching for him, would be an invaluable addition to geographical, geological, zoological and physiological science. An enterprise that was regarded as a great undertaking by the whole British government—close akin to the expeditions sent out in search of the great Sir John Franklin—has been attempted by the NEW YORK HERALD upon its own individual account. And it is being prosecuted with that degree of determination that is destined, sooner or later, to succeed. This eclipses every other similar enterprise of this day and generation.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and 91⅞ a 92 for the account. American securities flat. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91¾; 1865's, old, 91¾; 1867's, 91¾; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 9—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 47c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States five-twenty bonds have declined to 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed flat, middling uplands, 11⅛d. a 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. a 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales at sea nearly due from New Orleans have been made at 11⅛d.; shipping or shipped at New Orleans at 11⅛d., and shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston at 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton at and afloat to this port is 414,000 bales, of which 252,000 are American. The sales of the week have been 117,000 bales, including 14,000 for export and 43,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 480,000 bales, including 157,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 92,000 bales, including 29,000 American. Actual export, 11,000 bales. Sales of cotton at sea nearly due from New Orleans have been made at 11⅛d. for middling.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dulness here.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton heavy. Low middlings 137f. a 138f. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—2 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 5d. per cental for California white, 11s. 1d. a 11s. 8d. for No. 2 red Western spring, and 11s. 8d. a 11s. 10d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 6,000 American. Peas, 40s. per quarter. Corn, 29s. 9d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 55s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9—P. M.—Sugar, 35s. a 35s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot. Spirits petroleum, 11d. a 12d. per gallon. Spirits turpentine, 54s. 6d. a 55s. per cwt. Sperm oil, £96 a £97 per ton.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 00 | Moon sets ....eve 7 32
Sun sets....... 5 29 | High water...eve 9 58

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Washington	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Feb 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Republic	Feb 17	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Atlantic	Feb 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Jones, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship England (Br), Andrews, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.

Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Danre, Havre—Geo Mackenzie.

Bark Kong Carl (Nor), Thorwaldsen, Cork or Falmouth—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Camelia (Br), Gill, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Natal, Short, Gibraltar—John C Seager.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St Croix—P Hanford & Co.

Bark Rosanna, Hansen, New Orleans—R B Drummond & Co.

Brig Don Jacinto, Croston, Marseilles—Jas Henry.

Brig Lizzie & Kate (Br), Rogers, Bahia—G F Bulley.

Brig Catharina (NG), Bockhaus, Bahia—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Magnet (NG), Jurgens, Bahia via Brunswick, Ga—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Abby Ellen, Havener, Barbados—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Manlius (Br), Dixon, St Jago—Wardell & Co.

Brig H G Rich, Strout, Havana—John Zittlosen.

Brig Stephen Bishop, Russell, Havana—Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Barbados—H W Loud & Co.

Schr J K Lawrence, Torrey, Jeremie—B J Wenberg.

Schr Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa—E J Wenberg.

Schr A A Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi—James A Patterson.

Schr Lucy Hammond, Bigley, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.

Schr George B McFarland, McFarland, Savannah—S C Loud & Co.

Schr Palma, Rankin, Wilmington, NC—Bentley, Miller & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Lochead, Liverpool Jan 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool Jan 23 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse and 51 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had heavy westerly gales and high seas all the passage. Feb 2, lat 41 20, lon 41 10, passed a Nationa steamship, bound west. 8th, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamships Wyoming and China, bound for Liverpool.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Washington & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Durham (Br), Kerr, Calcutta Nov 1 and Sand Heads 8d, with mdse, to Ralli Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec 21, St Helena 30th; crossed the Equator Jan 13, in lon 34; had fine weather up to Feb 4 in lat 32 30, lon 69 12, when experienced a severe gale commencing at [illegible] and veering to NW, lasting 30 hours, sustained no damage. Feb 7, lat 39 30, lon 65, encountered another severe gale from SSW to NE, lasting 12 hours. The Durham is anchored at Southwest Spit.

Ship Frank [illegible], Brown, Boston 5 days, in ballast, to Frederic Baker. [illegible] for Batavia.

Bark Windsor [illegible], Gardner, Messina [illegible] days, with fruit to Baring Bros; vessel to [illegible]. Passed Gibraltar Dec 26; took the [illegible] passage, and had fine weather up to lon [illegible], from thence 12 days with a long westerly gale and [illegible], has been 6 days W of Bermuda.

Bark [illegible], Lunt, Malaga 60 days, with mdse to [illegible] & Co, vessel to John Zittlosen. Passed Gibraltar Dec 26, took the [illegible] passage, and had a succession of heavy westerly gales for the last 21 days; stove forward house, and received slight damage about decks.

Bark [illegible], Marsden, Savannah 9 days, with lumber to Noah Emery.

Schr Anne [illegible], Carlisle, Demarara [illegible] days, with sugar to [illegible]; vessel to Wiley & [illegible]. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence 12 days, with strong NW gales.

Schr [illegible], Guayama, PR, [illegible] days, with [illegible] to [illegible] to R J Wenberg. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Steamer Fanita, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark [illegible], for New York in ballast to master. [illegible] from Havre [illegible].

Schr [illegible], Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, 15 days, with [illegible].

Schr [illegible], Charlotte, NS, for New York, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Oscar [illegible], Pennington, Halifax, NS, 20 days, for New York, with [illegible] & Sons.

Schr Geo Nevins, [illegible], NS, for New York.

Schr J D [illegible], Gloucester for New York, with fish to J A Stetson & Co.

Schr Geo W Deering, Deering, Bangor for New York, with lath to order.

Schr Helen G King, McGregor, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Gem, Thomas, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Mount Hope, Dennis, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Rena, Bishop, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Starbeam, Sanford, Machias for New York, with spars to Murray & Co.

Schr T J Thompson, Bearse, Providence for New York.

Schr Bonnyboat, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Ella H Barnes, Avery, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr Wm Wales, Baker, New Haven for New York.

Schr Annie Mott, Huntington for New York.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Panther, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE LI, Feb 9, PM.

Drift ice has again accumulated in this section of the river. Sailing craft are obliged to tow through. There is still a large fleet for the southward off Hart Island, probably unwilling to leave anchorage until the river clears.

Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

The Herald Almanac.

To the Mariner, no matter from what port he hails or where bound—whether navigating mid-ocean or entering home or foreign port—the Herald Almanac will prove a safe and unerring guide to avoid all recently discovered and reported dangers. Under the head of "Mariner's Guide" is collated the "Notices to Mariners" issued during the year 1871 from the Trinity House, Admiralty, London, the Hydrographic Office Washington, and the various Navigation Boards throughout the world, specially published in the Herald, from whose columns the "Guide" has been compiled. The warnings, directions and information therein contained will make the Herald Almanac almost as indispensable to the pilot and the mariner as the chart, the sextant and the compass.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP S C REED, from Shanghae for New York, before reported ashore on the Coast of Sumatra, has been got off and taken into Batavia 6th inst, with metal damaged, making but little water; must be docked.

BARK DIRIGO, at Boston 8th, from Sourabaya, &c, reports shifted cargo and shipped heavy seas off the Cape of Good Hope.

SCHR BELLE HARDY, Kelly, from Baltimore for Boston, before reported ashore at Bass River, has been taken upon Dog Fish bar by the ice, and the tide now ebbs and flows in her. She has a cargo of 450 tons of coal.

FAYAL, Jan 16. The Neptun, Paulsen, from Baker's Island for Hamburg, which put in here leaky Dec 27, is discharging.

The Venezia Libera, Castrucci, from Newcastle for New York, being considered by the master not worth the amount of the necessary repairs, will be sold by auction to-morrow.

HAVRE, Jan 23. The Denmark (s), Brown, which sailed hence for New York to-day had been detained in the basin of the Eure, having been aground for five days in consequence of the insufficient dredging of that part of the port.

MEDEIRA, Jan 14—The ship Melita, Lightbody, from Bristol for Pensacola, put in here yesterday to repair sails, &c.

NEWRY, Jan 22—The Eastern Province, Smith, arrived here from Baltimore (Indian corn), experienced heavy weather and lost part of bulwarks.

RAMSGATE, Jan 23—The John, Gundersen, from London, last from Lowestoft, for Pensacola, has been assisted in by Deal boatmen, with bowsprit and jibboom gone and bows damaged, having been in collision this morning with a vessel (name unknown) between Calais and Cape Grisnez.

SANDOWN, Jan 24—A vessel's headboard, 12 feet long by 12 inches broad, with the name "Jacob A Stamler" in gilt letters on a black ground, has been washed ashore here in several pieces, and is now in charge of Coast Guard. (The ship Jacob A Stamler, Samson, sailed from Havre Jan 16 for New York.)

Miscellaneous.

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE—The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamship Crescent City, Captain Van Sice, has made the trip from this port to Havana in 3 days and 22 hours, leaving here on Saturday, 3d inst, at 7 o'clock PM, and arriving at Havana on Wednesday, 7th inst, at 5 o'clock PM.

QUICK PASSAGE—Bark Daniel Webster, Kendrick, sailed from Boston Dec 11, arrived at Gibraltar 30th, discharged some to acct, took in ballast, and sailed for Messina, where she arrived Jan 11, thus making the passage in 30 days, including detention at Gibraltar.

Whalemen.

Bark Orray Taft, Howland, of NB, was at Cape Town, CGH, Dec 19, oil not reported.

Bark Lydia, Gifford, of NB, was about to leave Brampton Shoals Oct 17, 275 bbls hpbk oil this cruise. Bound to cruise off Norfolk Island, and would touch at Monganui in February.

Spoken.

Ship Cultivator, Nugent, from New York for San Francisco, Dec 29, lat 19 27 N, lon 33 W.

Ship Pedro Plandolit, Armangual, from New Orleans for Barcelona, Jan 7, lat 36 10 N, lon 22 24 W.

Bark Morning Star (Br), from Cienfuegos for St John, NB, Feb 8, off Barnegat (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No 4).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Jan 19—Sailed from Flushing, J S Winslow, Davies, Boston; Western Empire, Grozier, Savannah; 20th, Virginia, Baker, New Orleans; Jenny Linde, San Francisco.

ABERDARON, Jan 22—Passed by, Glenalvon, Jones, Pensacola.

ALTONA, Jan 20—Arrived, New Orleans, Koefoed, Lagos.

ANCONA, Jan 21—Arrived, Pudel, Parlow, New York.

ALGOA BAY, Dec 16—Sailed, Diana, Davis, New York.

BRISTOL (Pill), Jan 23—Arrived, George Becker, Baade, New York; 24th, Merchant, Taylor, Helsingfors.

BELFAST, Jan 25—Arrived, Liverpool, Smith, St John, NB.

Sailed 24, George W Jones, Robbins, Philadelphia.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 22—Arrived, Lihe, Rifer, New York.

BORDEAUX, Jan 22—Sailed, W E Anderson, Gallison, New York.

BAYONNE, Jan 20—Arrived, Clara, Von Reecken, Baltimore.

BATAVIA, Feb 6—In port ship S G Reed, Winsor, from Shanghae for New York.

CARDIFF, Jan 23—Arrived, George Peabody, White, Dunkirk.

Sailed 22d, Dolphin, Cardolly, New York; Albert Dewis, Dewis, St Jago.

Cleared 22d, Valkyrien, Andreasen, New Orleans; Fielle, 19th, do; Fenwick, Toye, Mobile; 23d, Skulda, Strom, New Orleans.

Ent for ldg 22d, Lakemba, Brown, and Laurens, Snow, for New York; and P Lage, Urquhart, New Orleans; Isaac Hall, Colcord, Havana.

CALCUTTA, Feb 3—Arrived, ship Star of Hope, Little, Singapore, to load for Boston.

DEAL, Jan 23—Arrived, Nordcap, March, London for Pensacola; 25th, Alliance, Larsen, New York (and proceeded for London).

Passed by 24th, Medusa, Dinsmore, from New York for Antwerp.

ELSINORE, Jan 21—Arrived, Loreley, Mildbrodt, New York for orders.

FALMOUTH, Jan 23—Arrived, Frank Lovitt, Smith, Havre for Philadelphia.

FORTUNE BAY, NF, Jan 21—In port schrs Wildfire, and Col Cook, for New York.

GLASGOW, Jan 23—Sailed, Lady Hulse, Robertson, San Francisco.

GREENOCK, Jan 24—Sailed, Glencoe, Colquhoun, Philadelphia.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 19—Arrived, Alexandria (s), Lees, Sicily and Malaga (and left for New York).

Towed through the Straits 12th, Madcap, Varwell, from Palermo for New York.

HAVRE, Jan 24—Arrived, Helen Clinton, Blanchard, New Orleans.

Sailed 21st, Francis Sage, Urquhart, and Daniel Draper, Clark, Cardiff and United States; 23d, Denmark (s), Brown, New York.

HELVOET, Jan 23—Cleared, Duisburg, Hollies, Baltimore.

HAVANA, Feb 7 (not 8)—Arrived, steamship Crescent City, Van Sice, New York.

INAGUA, Jan 17—In port brigs Annie Eldridge, Clifford, from St Thomas, just arrived, to load for New York; Emma E Holbrook (Br), from St Marc, for Boston, wtg wind; Evangeline (Br), Dunn, for Lockport, NS, to sail in 2 days.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 9—Arrived, ships Elizabeth Yeo, Scott; Jane J Southard, Bishop, and Scioto, Mitchell, New Orleans; bark Palace, Locke, Galveston.

Arrived at do Jan 25, Cordova (s), Reynolds, New Orleans.

Sailed 23d, Haabets, Anker, Henricksen, New York; Kate Covert, Stuart, Yokohama via Cardiff; 24th, Cicero, Alexander, San Francisco via Cardiff; Minnesota (s), Moran, and Strathearn, Jarman, New York; 25th, La Plata, Matthews, Savannah.

Cleared 22d, Galveston, Briard, Galveston; 23d, Araminta, Mosher, Boston; Confidence, Patterson, New York; 24th, John Mann, Mann, Boston; Tiger, Miller, New Orleans.

Ent out 22d, Batavia (s), Murphy, and Mary Jane, Legan, for Boston; Idaho (s), Price, and The Queen (s), Thomas, New York; Oriental, Dunham, St John, NB; Acnley, McKay, San Francisco; 24th, City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Mobile; City of London (s), Tibbitts, and Egypt (s), Grogan, New York; Prussian (s), Dutton, Portland, Me; Haddon Hall, Faithfull, San Francisco.

Arrived at Holyhead 24th, Camen, Bulford, Liverpool for New Orleans; Laramak, Ives, do for Philadelphia.

Off the Bell Buoy 22d, Othello, Lindenstrauss, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan 24—Arrived, Fenella (s), Williams, New York; Tantallon Castle, Brown, do (and ent out 25th for Calcutta).

Cleared 23d, Helvetia (s), Grigg, New York; Martha, Lewis, Boston; 24th, Eliza Avelina, Dowley, Baltimore.

Sailed from Gravesend 24th, Ontario, Mitchell, New York.

LIMERICK, Jan 24—Arrived, Vladimir, Larsen, New York.

LISBON, Jan 18—Arrived, Stockton, Griffith, New York.

MARSEILLES, Jan 21—Sailed, Sidonian (s), Ovenstone, New York.

MADEIRA, Jan 14—Arrived, Melita, Lightbody, Bristol for Pensacola.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 23—Cleared, Osseo, McMechen, Boston.

Ent out 24th, Sophia Jane, Holmes, for Port Royal; 23d, Saomi, Fredericksen, New York.

NEWPORT (Mon), Jan 22—Sailed, Energi, Yensen, New Orleans.

Ent out 22d, Ynca, Dilberg, for New York.

NEWPORT, Jan 22—Ent for ldg, Ocean Pearl, England, for New Orleans.

NEWRY, Jan 22—Arrived, Eastern Province, Smith, Baltimore.

Sailed 23d, Charles, Lee, Pensacola.

NAPLES, Jan 15—Arrived, Alexander, Rowland, New York.

PENARTH ROADS, Jan 22—Arrived, Isaac Hall, Colcord, Havre for Cardiff and United States; D W Chapman, Miller, Havre for New Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 25—Arrived, Heach, Lewis, New York; Arow, Uckermann, do.

RIO GRANDE, Jan 2—Arrived, brig Harnibal (Br), Gyles, Baltimore; schr Royal Arch, Smith, New York.

SYDNEY, NSW, Dec 29—Arrived previous, Allenhabad, from San Francisco.

SANTANDER, Jan 21—Arrived, F B Odiorne, Horn, New York.

SURINAM, Jan 19—Sailed, brigs Unicorn (Dutch), Cook, Boston; Ariston (Br), Peak, Turks Islands, to load for Boston.

In port 20th, brig B H McGilvery, Stubbs, for Boston; schr Somerset [illegible], Johnson, from do, arrived 19th.

ST THOMAS, Jan 31—In port bark Hancock, Collins, from Bordeaux to sail next day for Cuba.

TROON, Jan 22—Sailed, Colon, Andrews, St Jago.

TEXEL, Jan 22—Arrived, Brothers, Jenkins, Charleston.

TRALEE, Jan 22—Arrived, Heimdal, Hendricksen, New York.

TABLE BAY, Dec 15—Sailed, Queen of the Fleet, Balmano, New York.

WATERFORD, Jan 24—Arrived, Adamo, Secondo, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 9—Arrived, steamer Neptune, Bearse, New York; [illegible] brig Karen, Fr., Holmes, Cienfuegos.

Cleared—Steamer [illegible], Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; bark [illegible], Pendergast, Havana; [illegible] Megathe, [illegible]; J F Kranz, Fricher, New Orleans; E J Staples, [illegible], Savannah.

Sailed—Wind at NW and WSW, steamer McClellan.

9th—Arrived, steamers [illegible], Liverpool; Wm Kennedy, Baltimore; ship Nestor, Sourabaya; bark Geo and Palermo; brigs [illegible], Surinam; F E Hosbrook, St Marc.

Also arrived, steamer Glauous, from New York; brigs Sarah [illegible], from Cardenas; Susan L Fitz, [illegible], from Leghorn; brig Chesham, from Cienfuegos; below, bark Howard, from Cienfuegos.

BALTIMORE, Feb 9—Arrived, steamer Blackstone, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; brig Concord, Kerr, Matanzas; schrs J P Auger, Abrech, Havana; Harry Conrad, Parker, Dame Holmes, Fry, Nellie, Moore, Chas Morford, Parsons, and A S [illegible], Townsend, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, Martinique; Zeta, Crowell, Portland.

Sailed—Barks Amos, for Londonderry; J Bernius, Cork; Mercator, Belfast; Wm Naizey, Cork; steamers Berlin, Bremen; Fanvian, Liverpool.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb 8—Arrived, schrs H B Drew, Eaton, New Haven; Mercer, Wasson, New York. The latter is the first vessel that has come from the westward during the past ten days.

CHARLESTON, Feb 8—Cleared, brig Prie, Sears, Boston; schr L & M Reed, Steelman, New Haven via Jacksonville.

9th—Arrived, steamer Georgia, from New York; schr L Steelman, from Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Manhattan, for New York.

FALL RIVER, Feb 7—Below, schr Laura Bridgman, Hart, from Savannah.

GALVESTON, Feb 2—Cleared, schr Ida Bell, Fisher, New York.

2d—Arrived, bark Fox, from Vera Cruz; brig Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; schrs Somers, Townsend, Baltimore; Emily & Jenny, Hewett, do.

Cleared—Brig Ocean Belle, Dixon, Belize.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Jan 31—Arrived, schr Ann & Susan, Foster, Charleston.

Feb 1—Arrived, schrs M F Woodhull, Davis, New York; Mars, Gilchrist, New Bedford.

4th—Arrived, schr L A Glover, Ingersoll, New York.

MOBILE, Feb 5—Cleared, ship Criterion, Sheldon, Boston; schr Frank Lucas, Holse, Ruatan.

NORFOLK, Feb 7—Arrived, British brig Rosetta, McDonald, from off Cape Henry beach; schrs Mary Done, Nickerson, New Bedford; Lyman Blew, Clark, New York, bound to Baltimore.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 8—Sailed, schr Paul P Keller, King, New York.

NEWPORT, Feb 7, PM—Arrived, schrs Dictator, Kelley, Providence for Virginia; Samuel Carlton, Burke, do for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 8—Sailed, schrs J W Fish, Gardner, New York; H C Shepard, Park, Jacksonville; Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, and Baltimore, Francis, New York.

9th—Sailed, schrs Gamma, Huntley, Savannah; Emily, Mapes, New York.

PENSACOLA, Feb 5—Arrived, bark E H Fisk, Emery, Galveston; schrs Elmer M Wright, Freeman, New Orleans; Nellie Starr, Poland, Galveston.

Cleared—Bark Marlborough (Br), Blanch, Newcastle, E; brig Sullivan, Perry, Aspinwall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 8—Cleared, ship Glenhaven (Br), Evans, Liverpool; bark Gustav Fretwurst (Ger), Fretwurst, Bilboa.

LEWES, Feb 8—An unknown bark arrived this AM, looks like a Nova Scotia vessel, no signals. Also bark reported on 7th. Vessels in harbor remain as yesterday. 3:40 PM—Captain Nickerson of brig Mary reports boarded schooner Henry Whitney, from New York for Demerara, Jan 30, in about lat 37, lon 30, and obtained provisions. A bark arrived at noon, and a third bark at 3 PM. Steamer Achilles arrived at 2 PM, also the Hudson with brig from above, reported as the Glide. Iceboat in eight above the Brandywine with tow of four vessels. The Howard reports arrived in harbor, schrs John Ingraham from New Orleans for New York, and Walker, from Bucksport for Philadelphia, with loss of boat and part of deck load.

9th—Arrived, bark Algeria, Liverpool; a Norwegian bark, supposed to be the Hertha, from London; bark Sarah B Hale, Matanzas.

PORTLAND, Feb 8—Arrived, brig George W Case, Bacon, Cardenas.

Cleared 7th, schrs J W Hall, Powell, Philadelphia.

Sailed 7th, bark Glenalladale; brigs Lena Thurlow, Prairie Rose, Springbok, Star and Edith Hall; schrs Mary Ella, Senator Grimes, and others. Barks Fannie and Daring sailed on Monday.

8th—Arrived, steamer Scandinavian (Br), from Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 6—Arrived, schr Freddie L Porter, Small, South Amboy.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 8—Arrived, schrs R P Reynard, Hall, New Orleans; Addie L Cutler, Smith, Savannah. Below, schr Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, NC.

Cleared—Barks Mary M Bird, Packer, Portland; Estelle, Loring, Portland.

Sailed—Schrs Irene E Messervey, Wall, Baltimore; Effie J Simmons, Harrington, New York.

RICHMOND, Feb 7—Cleared, brig Tarpian (Br), Young, Wilmington, NC, to load for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Feb 5—Arrived, ship Ragnar (Br), Foster, Liverpool.

9th—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York.

Also arrived, schrs Oliver, from Orient, LI; S B Franklin, from New York.

Cleared, ship Ellen Goudy, for Havre; bark Constancia, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 7, PM—Arrived, schrs Asenath M Bliss, McIntyre, St Marc for Boston; Neponset, Wiley, Rappahannock River for do.

8th, AM—Arrived, schr Marion, Chase, Baltimore for Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Leona, Teresa D Baker, Neponset.

8th, PM—Arrived, schrs Kate E Rich, from Boston for Washington, D C; Mary Ella, from Portland for Mayaguez, P. R.; Ella Amsden, from do. for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Trott King.

9th, AM—Arrived, schr J K Burnett, from Portland for Fall River, before reported ashore at Woods' Hole (will go on the marine railway for repairs).

Sailed—Schr Mary Ella.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

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Surplus of assets over liabilities..............1,500,000 00

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Supreme, Brooklyn and New York City Courts.

The Jumel Estate Case—A Custom House Suit—Verdict Against the Government—Action on a Note—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Alleged Attempt to Defraud the Government of the Duty on 100 Barrels of Spirits—How the Revenue Officers and Warehousemen are Said to "Work the Oracle"—Attempt to Recover from a Broker for the Proceeds of a Sale of Railroad Bonds Misapplied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1872.

No. 104. The United States vs. John Henderson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Missouri.—This was an information to inforce forfeiture against 100 barrels of distilled spirits, which it was admitted were removed from the distillery without payment of the internal revenue tax, and with intent to defraud the government. But Henderson claimed to have purchased the spirits without knowledge of any intended fraud, while they were stored in a United States bonded warehouse, where they had been removed by the distiller, and to have paid the tax thereon to the Collector. This plea was admitted by the government, it being conceded that the claimant was an innocent purchaser, and on these agreed facts the District Court found for the claimant, and the judgment was affirmed at the Circuit, where it was said it is difficult to tell how the removal could have been made to defraud the United States of the tax being made to a government warehouse; and a mere intent to defraud, formed or existing in the mind of the distiller, which intention has never been executed, or attempted to be, is not a ground of forfeiture. The only execution or attempt to execute the unlawful intent is the removal of the spirits by the distiller to the warehouse of the United States, which removal was a legal and not an illegal act. It is here contended by the government that this conclusion was error, and that the fallacy lies in assuming it to be impossible: that one step in an attempt to defraud the government of the tax due could be the removal of the spirits to a bonded warehouse. In order to make this reasoning consistent, it is said, the Court must judicially know there is such an impossibility, and that it could not know. The truth is, and it is notorious, that spirits have often been removed to government bonded warehouses from distilleries in accordance with conspiracies between distillers and warehousemen, in order to defraud the government by having the spirits secretly drawn off from the barrels, and under agreement with the revenue officers to have them released upon worthless security without payment of the tax. The agreed facts admit the fraudulent intent of the distiller, and the Court erred in setting aside the admission. Solicitor-General Bristowe and Assistant Attorney General Hill for the government; L. A. Shelton and J. A. Garfield for claimant.

No. 103. Kitchen, N. Bedford and Webber—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—This action was to recover the value of certain railroad bonds which Kitchen had placed in the hands of one Reyburn, to sell for his account and invest the proceeds in lands. Subsequently Reyburn sold the bonds to Bedford, and still later Bedford sold them to Webber. The plaintiff put in evidence of a contract on the part of Reyburn to dispose of the bonds and invest the proceeds of the sale, and rested his case. The Court thereupon, at the instance of defendant's counsel, ruled that upon this evidence there could be no recovery, because it was not shown but that the bonds had been sold by Reyburn and the proceeds applied as agreed, and no fraud was in respect of the sale. It is here contended that the failure to perform the contract plainly appeared from the evidence, and that Bedford and Webber, both having knowledge of the agreement between Kitchen and Reyburn, took the bonds with notice, and are liable. Carlisle & McPherson for plaintiffs in error; T. T. Grant for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

THE DEFENCE.

Shortly after the sitting of the Court Mr. Charles O'Conor resumed his address to the jury on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Chase. He commented upon the testimony of the witness Hull, stating that it was altogether unreliable and could not be depended upon for an instant. He next adverted to the evidence of the witness Perry. This witness stated, among other things, that he had in the year 1828 come East to New York by railroad. That statement could not possibly be true, because the first railroad built in the United States was the Albany and Schenectady road, in 1831 or 1832. The jury would judge from that what credence they should place on the testimony of Perry when he swore to facts, dates and circumstances. The learned counsel then adverted to the allegations that had been made to the effect that Major Dallon had been an express rider for General Washington, who visited the Major at his residence because he received an injury by a fall from his horse, and while so visiting the Major he became enamored of the beautiful servant girl, Betsy Bowen. At this time no one would give credit to a slander attaching to the name of Washington, whose fame and glory were dear to the hearts of his countrymen; and if he had errors and faults it would become them to speak gently and kindly of them. He (Mr. O'Conor) did not know of those faults himself. He had never read or heard of them, and he thought that no one for an instant believed in them. If the theory of the plaintiff was right, his mother must have been only nine years old when he was born. There was one great feature in the plaintiff's case—one which went to show how utterly unreliable and unsupported it was—and that was that during the many long years that Madame Jumel resided in New York she had never once gone to Providence to see George Washington Bowen. If he was her son would not the promptings of her heart, her maternal feelings, have induced her to go and see him or find him, and learn all about him, and how he was getting on in the world? But then, says the plaintiff, she could not have gone, because she was a prisoner, and was not free to see him. That statement was untrue. Madame Jumel was not a prisoner. She was a strong-willed, proud, imperious woman—a woman who would have her own way; and it would be contrary to all the facts to assume that she had ever been restricted of her liberty. While her friends were in France she had resided alone in New York, and at that time, if she so desired, there was nothing in the world to prevent her from seeing her reputed son. But she did not tell anybody about such a son. Did any human being believe that this woman, living in splendor and surrounded with all the graces and refinements of life, the wife of a rich and powerful merchant, would openly declare that she was the mother of an illegitimate child, born in a house of bad repute at Providence? Such a thing was not to be credited. The idea could not be entertained for a moment. No doubt the old lady, Mrs. Williams, who was in the habit of writing stories with her own embellishments, believed she was telling the truth when she testified as to an alleged conversation about Madame Jumel having a son, but the old lady's mind had wandered into the realm of fable and fiction, and though she thought she believed what she was saying she was, nevertheless, mistaken. The learned counsel, with great particularity and minuteness, went into all the facts and circumstances, as they have been developed on the part of the plaintiff, and closed his address by observing that it would be shown that the case of the plaintiff was instigated by perjury and subornation of perjury. He severely criticised the practice prevalent among some lawyers of taking up cases on speculation and in the hope of getting their fees if they could win a verdict for their clients. He thanked the Court and jury for the patience with which they had listened to him for so many hours, the nature of the case having rendered it necessary for him to go into lengthened details and comments.

At a quarter to one o'clock Judge Shipman said he would be obliged next day to hear a case in Connecticut, and for that purpose he must leave town [illegible]. He would now discharge the jury until eleven o'clock on Monday. In the meantime he [illegible] them, and that was that they were carefully to abstain from any conversation whatever with any and all persons on the subject of this trial.

The Court was then adjourned until eleven o'clock on Monday, when the [illegible] on behalf of Mr. Chase, the defendant, will be [illegible].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

A Custom House Suit—Verdict Against the Government.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Boker & Co.—This case was reported in the HERALD of yesterday. It was an action to recover the value of an importation of cutlery—pocket knives—worth about $[illegible], on the ground that the goods had been undervalued in the invoice. The defence was that the knives were entered at the Custom House at their regular market value. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, restoring the goods from seizure.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Selling Unstamped Cigars.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Pedro Francisco and Fernando Encinio were arrested yesterday by Captain Leary, of the police, and taken before Commissioner Shields on a charge of [illegible] a large quantity of cigars, which had not been stamped according to law.

The Commissioner held them in $500 bail each to await examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Company of New York.—Order settled.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Maginn et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hull vs. Mitchison.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

Lamity vs. Vultee.—Motion granted.

DeMils vs. Lerrow.—Order granted.

Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Same.

Waefelaer vs. Kelly.—Motion granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Gorman vs. Romak et. al.—Motion granted. (Opinion.)

By Chief Justice Daly.

Bradley vs. Coburn.—Referred to William Bloomfield.

Wade vs. Orton.—Bail reduced to $500.

Esther F. Cury vs. Leopold F. Cury.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

Moore, Executor, vs. Harribill.—Motion granted.

Basty vs. Norval.—Motion granted upon proof service of order for sale at defendant's place of residence.

The People, &c., vs. Dollard. (See memorandum.)

In the matter of the application of Charles J. Rosenthal.—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Action on a Note.

Before Justice Gross.

Coleman vs. Walker.—The defendant, a Broadway tailor, purchased from Mr. Stiger, the plaintiff's assignee, some furniture, for which he gave him a four months' note for $220, payable in clothing. Mr. Stiger testified that shortly after the receipt of the note he left his measure for the clothes and on repeated applications for them afterwards was told that they would be made when his turn came, but that just before the four months had expired he called and said he would take the clothes if they were then made, and not receiving them notified the defendant not to make them as he had transferred the note. On the maturity of the note a boy was sent on the plaintiff's behalf and in exchange for the note received a bundle of clothing, which, on examination, proved to be "misfits," the articles having upon them the names of various customers of the defendant, which were immediately returned. The plaintiff afterwards called, selected goods and ordered clothing made to the amount of the note, but upon stating that they were to be made on that account the defendant refused to fill the order. Suit was thereupon commenced for the amount of the note.

The defendant's evidence was that when Stiger gave the order and subsequently called, the reply he received was that the note was not yet due; that the order was subsequently revoked; that when the boy called on the maturity of the note, no order then existing, he sent a sufficient amount of clothing then on hand to satisfy it; that he did not accept their return, and that when plaintiff called subsequently he refused to make him clothing, on the ground that he had already satisfied the note.

The Court rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—INVOLUNTARY CASES.—Nos. 3234, 3251, 3258, 3284, 3271, 3290, 3292, 3295, 3299, 3304, 3306, 3318, 3323, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3332, 3333.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A Liquor Dealer Arrested.

Before Commissioner Jones.

Charles Mitzgen was charged before the Commissioner with having been engaged in the retail liquor business, at No. 650 Fushing avenue, without paying the special tax required by law. He was released on his own recognizance to appear on the 16th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions Yesterday.

Before Judge Pratt.

Hannah M. Rosell vs. John Rosell.—Defendant ordered to deposit $160 for referee's fees. Motion for additional counsel fee denied without prejudice.

William H. Dyke vs. H. B. Sowles et. al.—Judgment absolute in favor of defendants, with costs.

Henry M. Lee vs. Jeremiah M. Cary.—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Williams vs. Raymond—Raymond vs. Williams.—In first case motion for injunction granted on plaintiff filing bonds in double the amount of partnership, to be approved, &c. Motion in second case is denied and injunction dissolved on Williams complying with condition of first case.

Joseph T. Mott et. al. vs. Angus Mallon et. al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted; $10 costs.

John C. Thompson vs. Supervisors of Richmond county.

CITY COURT.

The Westfield Disaster.

Before Judge Neilson.

Among the cases on yesterday's calendar were those of Mahoney and Madden against the Staten Island Railroad Company. Mr. Morris, for the plaintiffs, attempted to have them brought to trial, but counsel for defence asked for a postponement in consequence of engagements elsewhere. Mr. Morris opposed any postponement, saying that his clients wanted their money and that he had brought these suits to get it.

Counsel for defendants wanted a postponement until the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Landers suit, when the jury, a short time since, gave the plaintiff, Mrs. Landers, a verdict for $5,000.

Mr. Morris contended that the Court of Appeals had passed upon all the questions involved, save that of jurisdiction.

After some further discussion Judge Neilson postponed the cases until the third Monday of the present month, when they will be tried peremptorily.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Alleged Stabbing Affair.

Before Judge Moore and Associate Justices.

Albert Kessler was tried on the charge of having stabbed Jacob Schneider in the arm at the corner of Broadway and Barton street, on the 24 of December last. It appeared that the parties had a fight about a truck which Schneider attempted to remove, and the charge was that during the struggle the defendant stabbed his adversary, and the defence was that Schneider was cut by breaking a window pane during the fight. Kessler was acquitted.

A Mother and Daughter in Court.

Julia Hallahan, an old woman, was placed on trial on the charge of having received dresses which had been stolen by her daughter, Margaret, a young girl. The daughter was convicted a few days since. Yesterday Margaret swore that her mother did not know that she had stolen the property, and the jury, in view of this statement, acquitted Mrs. Hallahan. The girl was sent to the House of Refuge.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1872.

Day Calendar for February 15—Nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135 and 139.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Thursday night Rufus Gustamontell broke into the basement of 384 Canal street, which is occupied by Grace Boch as a tobacco storehouse, and stole therefrom $150 worth of tobacco. Judge Dowling yesterday committed Rufus in default of $1,000 bail.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon, together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including full reports of the Agitation in England and the United States on Account of the Washington Treaty Complications; the War in Mexico; Horrible Railroad Accidents; the Japanese Among the Mormons; Examination of Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, Before the Congressional Committee; Terrible Powder Explosion; a very interesting article on Birds, giving some valuable information on their peculiarities and how they should be treated; the Public Debt; Sleepy Hollow Horror; Horrible Tragedy at Bozrah, Conn., and Harrowing Details of the Burning of the Steamer America at Sea. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Scientific, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiae; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15. Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

SHOOTING IN A BALL ROOM.

The Michael Madigan Association, of the Fifth ward, on Thursday night gave a ball at Apollo Hall. A few minutes after one o'clock yesterday morning officer Evans, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, heard a shot fired from the vicinity of the bar room. Hastening to the place he found James B. Winnie, of No. 217 Greenwich street, and Stephen Hicks, of No. 219 of the same street, engaged in a free fight, and separated them. On the floor near where they were clinched he found a seven-barrelled revolver, with one of the chambers discharged. The pugilists were conveyed to the station house in West Thirtieth street and locked up until yesterday morning, when they were conveyed before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market. As neither one had a charge to make and denied the ownership of the revolver, they were discharged.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Cochrane, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Gilsey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—15.

The minutes of the last meeting (January 29, 1872) were read and approved.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The PRESIDENT here rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the Board to an article in an evening paper published last Saturday, containing a gross attack upon his official integrity, and injuriously reflecting upon the character of other members of the Board. Having read the article, the President, in reply, said:—

"Reference is here had to rumor and general assertion, and the freest from censure are not exempt from these. I meet them with peremptory denial, so far as I am concerned. I have been many years in public life, and for the first time has calumny in this manner assailed my name. The insinuation is utterly unfounded, and the rumored assertion entirely destitute of truth. I challenge a finger to be laid upon an unworthy act of mine in this connection. To any charge from a responsible source I should at once respond by demanding the evidence and summarily proving its falsity."

The PRESIDENT also, as a question of privilege, called the attention of the Board to Rule 35, providing for the appointment of standing committees, and to Rule 82, which provides that such committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, and stated that inasmuch as three of the five members appointed by him on the Finance Committee were excused from serving, which prevented the committee from transacting any business, a minority of the committee only remaining, he expressed a desire that the Board should appoint the Standing Committee on Finance.

Whereupon Alderman MEHRBACH offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the Board consist of the following persons for the present year:—Aldermen Mehrbach, Vance, Wilder, Martin and Fitzgerald.

The question was about to be taken on the adoption of the resolution, when

Alderman VANCE rose to a point of order, and stated that inasmuch as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance was, by virtue of his office, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, he thereby became an officer of the Board, and must be elected by ballot, as provided in Rule 30.

The PRESIDENT expressed a doubt as to the correctness of his ruling, but in order to obtain the sense of the Board on the question raised by Alderman Vance decided the point of order to be well taken.

Whereupon Alderman CONOVER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?" was put by the President, and decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Falconer, Gilsey, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—5.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, Conover, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt and Radde—9.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution presented by Alderman Mehrbach, was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt and Wilder—8.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Conover, Falconer, Gilsey, Vance and Van Schaick—6.

Alderman MARTIN asked to be excused from serving as a member of the committee.

The request was granted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Gilsey, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fitzgerald, Joyce, McLaren, Mehrbach and Plunkitt—5.

Whereupon Alderman MEHRBACH moved that Alderman McLaren be substituted for Alderman Martin as a member of said committee.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman CONOVER—

Memorial of a committee of the International Workingmen's Association, for the free use, when not otherwise required, of the public buildings for meetings of the people to hear lectures, discussions, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman JOYCE—

Petition to pave Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with stone block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman WILDER—

Memorial of the anti-monopolists in relation to the "Gas Act of 1871," and asked the city to furnish gas at cost to the people.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the PRESIDENT—

Petition of the Knickerbocker Ice Company asking permission to set curb and gutter stones and pave with Belgian pavement Thirteenth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, at their own expense.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Petition of the Council of the Cosmopolitan Conference to grant to the people the free use of the public halls for discussions, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Petition of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States for permission to erect poles in certain streets of this city.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, "to take a ride under Broadway" on any Monday, Wednesday or Saturday, between the hours of 1:30 and 3:30 P. M.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the Calico Hop of the Thomas Williams Association at Walhalla Hall on Tuesday, February 20, 1872.

Which was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman VANCE—

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed and lighted in West Twenty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in Eleventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to the Committee on Streets.

When Alderman MEHRBACH moved its reference to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Whereupon Alderman VANCE moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

By Alderman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That Church street, from Fulton to Morris street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman CONOVER—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be and hereby is requested to report to the Board, as soon as practicable, the expediency or propriety of causing a Corporation manual for each of the years 1871 and 1872 to be compiled and published, in a condensed form, or the advisability of embracing both years in one volume, to be published this year, reduced in size, and intended simply to contain such information relating to and connected with the city government as may be indispensably contained in such a book of reference.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be and hereby is requested to inquire and report to the Board what steps are necessary to be taken to cause the Corporation Manual for the year 1871, which has been printed but not bound, to be completed and published.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Whereas within the past few years a large amount of property belonging to the city of New York has been given away or leased for a long term of years at a mere nominal rental; and

Whereas such grants and leases are looked upon as unjust and illegal by a large portion of our fellow citizens, and for one among the many reasons, that the said property being pledged for the redemption of bonds issued by the city, said property cannot be disposed of other than at auction to the highest bidder, in order that the proceeds might be placed in the sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds, and until such time as said bonds issued upon such pledges are redeemed, the city property can be disposed of in no other way than by public sale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to commence such proceedings as he may deem proper to recover from the grantees or lessees of all property granted or leased by the city of New York, without good, legal or adequate consideration or mere nominal rentals.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

By Alderman RADDE—

Whereas, The frauds committed at our recent municipal elections, notwithstanding all precautions by honest citizens, have demonstrated the necessity of a more rigid and protective Registry law; and

Whereas, The purity of the ballot box is the most essential foundation of our institutions, and without which no actual reform is possible; and

Whereas, our elections have been manipulated and controlled by professional wire pullers and politicians for the very reason that many of our best citizens never attended to their duties at the polls, thereby aiding and abetting to the election of incompetent and corrupt officers; therefore

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to appoint a committee of three, with power to appoint counsel to prepare and lay before this Board, at its next stated meeting, the draft of a law amending the present Registry law, in such a manner as to effectually prevent illegal voting, and which shall contain the following provisions:—

The Inspectors of Election in this city, when sitting as a Board of Registry, shall be provided with and keep a book of blank certificates, with margin as hereinafter stated, which certificates shall have the number of the ward and election district, the location of the polls and the date and hours of election, and which certificates shall read as follows, viz.:—

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

No. — — Ward. CITY OF NEW YORK. — Election District.

Polls located at —.

Election to be held on —,

between the hours of — o'clock A. M.,

and — o'clock P. M.

This is to certify that Mr. — is duly registered as a qualified voter in the above election district on the — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and —.

— —, } Inspectors of Election.

This certificate is to be presented and delivered to the Inspectors of Election by the person named therein at the time of voting.

The following shall be printed on the margin of the certificate:—

Number of Certificate —

Date, New York —

— Ward, — Election District.

Day of Election —

Certificate issued to Mr. —

Residing at —

— —, } Inspectors of Election.

The Inspectors of Election in this city, when sitting as a Board of Registry, shall issue and deliver such a certificate to each person whose name they register, and shall [illegible] the registration.

The margin of this certificate, when the certificate is filled up and signed and retained by the Inspectors of Election, and [illegible] Registry Record.

No person shall be allowed to vote, unless he produces and delivers to the Inspectors of Election his certificate of registration, which shall be [illegible] by them, or one of them, in [illegible] attached thereto [illegible].

No person shall be appointed or eligible to the office of Inspector of Election who cannot read and write, and who has not resided in the election district for which he is to be elected or appointed at least one year previous to his election or appointment; and

Resolved, Further, that the said committee be also directed and required to prepare and lay before this Board at the next stated meeting the draft of a law making the exercise of the franchise of suffrage compulsory on every qualified voter of this city. Only actual sickness or absence from the city on the day of election shall be a sufficient excuse for a person not voting.

Any qualified voter in this city who shall, without such sufficient excuse, neglect to cast his vote, or any person in this city who shall prevent any qualified voter in this city from voting at any municipal, State or federal election which may hereafter be held in this city shall, on complaint of any qualified voter of this city, and upon proper proof and conviction before any court of justice in this city, pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence, which fine or fines shall be collected and appropriated in the same manner as fines imposed on delinquent jurors.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman WILDER—

Resolved, That the Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the use of the members a copy of the charter of 1870, and the amendments to the same passed in 1871.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman MARTIN—

Resolved, That George W. Jasper and Galen C. Thatcher be and they are hereby appointed as Commissioners of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead, respectively, of Frank Cavanagh and Thomas Casey, who were recently appointed, but who failed to qualify.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Gilsey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—15.

By the same—

Resolved, That this Board take action for furnishing suitable badges to the members of this Board.

Alderman CONOVER moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman VANCE moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Which was lost.

Alderman MARTIN moved the adoption of the resolution; when

Alderman VAN SCHAICK raised the point of order that, inasmuch as the resolution involved the expenditure of money, it was not competent for the Board legally to pass the resolution to-day.

The PRESIDENT decided the point of order to be well taken.

Whereupon, on motion of Alderman CONOVER, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman MCLAREN—

Resolved, That James Powers be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead of Charles F. Klenck, who was recently appointed, but failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Alderman CONOVER, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, reported the following resolution from the Committee:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, if in his judgment for the best interests of the city, to renew the lease of the premises on the east side of Fourth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the lease bearing date May 1, 1853.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads, to whom was referred the annexed resolutions and ordinances for building a receiving basin and culvert on the northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fiftieth street, and the other for setting curb and gutter stones and flagging full width on the north side of Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have examined the subjects so referred to them, and find that both improvements are much needed by the owners interested, whose names are signed to a petition asking the Common Council to have the work done. The owners are almost unanimously in favor of the proposed improvements. Your committee therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions and ordinances hereto annexed.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fiftieth street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That on the north side of Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
GEORGE W. PLUNKITT,
WILLIAM RADDE,
Committee on Roads.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

The President here appointed Aldermen Van Schaick and Falconer as the two additional members on the Standing Committee on Railroads to act as a joint special committee for the consideration of a resolution in relation to the tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company north of Forty-second street.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, for the year 1871:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" for the calendar year 1871.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

REPORT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

As required by law, the undersigned trustees herewith respectfully submit a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the calendar year 1871.

PETER COOPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
EDWARD COOPER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN E. PARSONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, TO JANUARY 1, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	
Rents from stores, rooms, offices and large hall	$42,301 89
Heat and ventilation	247 86
Stationery, old papers and materials sold	317 31
Interest on government bonds	150 00
Peter Cooper Endowment Fund	5,833 33
Total	$48,850 48
Expenditures.	
Free night classes in science and art	$11,988 34
Free art school for women	5,210 67
Free reading room	2,858 24
Free library	3,718 04
Philosophical Department (apparatus bought)	15 40
Chemical Department (laboratory expenses)	1,030 70
Heat and ventilation	4,245 65
Care of building	2,099 25
Furnishing	1,621 12
Repairs and improvements	3,891 28
Office expenses	665 80
Gas	5,171 27
Fuel	1,241 25
Stationery	250 34
Printing	1,414 15
Advertising	659 28
Postage	282 64
Sundries	77 88
Total	$46,359 35
Statement of Cash Accounts—Dr.	
Balance in treasury January 1, 1871	$1,977 50
Revenue, as per statement above	48,850 48
Money borrowed during the year	4,347 67
Total cash received	$55,175 65
Cr.	
Expenditures, as per statement above	$46,359 35
Loans paid off	6,447 87
Money refunded	297 50
Balance in treasury January 1, 1872	2,071 13
Total	$55,175 65
Accounts audited and unpaid	$3,967 57
Less cash in treasury	2,071 13
Actual deficiency	$1,896 44

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Wilson G. Hunt and Abram S. Hewitt, being duly and severally sworn, do each for himself doth depose and say that they are trustees of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art, and that the foregoing is a true account of all the receipts and expenditures of the said trustees during the year ending December 31, 1872.

PETER COOPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
EDWARD COOPER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN E. PARSONS.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1872, as to Abram S. Hewitt; the 25th day of January, 1872, as to Peter Cooper and Edward Cooper; and on the 25th day of January, 1872, as to Wilson G. Hunt and John E. Parsons.

THOMAS J. SAUSON, Notary Public, New York county.

Which was, on motion of Alderman VANCE, ordered to be printed in document form, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

For which see Document No. 2.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICES.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the Board, asking for a statement of Accumulated Debt Bonds issued during the year 1870, and a list of claims adjusted during said year.

Which were ordered on file.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved that the first special order of the day, being an ordinance to regulate passenger vehicles in the city of New York, be taken up and referred to a special committee of three.

But he subsequently withdrew the motion to refer to a special committee, when

Alderman CONOVER moved a reference of the ordinance to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was carried.

Alderman CONOVER moved that the consideration of the second special order of business, [illegible] report of a special committee assigning rooms in the [illegible] the use of the Commissioner of Public Works for office purposes, &c., be postponed until the next meeting.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. C. L. Crary to erect a bay window in front of her house, No. 17 East Sixteenth street, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas in favor of adopting resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted on the northeast corner of Lewis and [illegible] streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Watson to sink a four-inch earthen pipe diagonally across Worth street, from No. 102 to No. 111, at an expense [illegible] for a steam pipe, to be used in connection with the premises on numbers [illegible], provided the same be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That William J. Finigan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of Thomas Denny, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Recommendation of Special Committee of Board of Aldermen relating to the number and salaries of the attaches of the Board, passed January 15, 1872, returned to the Board of Aldermen in order to correct certain irregularities specified and endorsed on the paper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Monday next, the 12th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 8 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—[illegible] T. Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald and Schwartz—21.

The minutes of meeting held January 29, 1872, having been read,

Assistant Alderman LITTLEFIELD rose to a

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

And stated that the appearance of his name on page 299 of the printed minutes as having voted on the question of [illegible], the report and adopting the two minority recommended by the [illegible] Committee on Contested Seats, in the matter of the cases of William F. Simonson, at the last meeting of the Board, was an error, as he did not vote on said question; and he asked that the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting held on the 29th ult. be corrected by omitting his name from such vote.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would grant the request of Assistant Alderman Littlefield.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And as thus corrected the minutes of the meeting held January 29 were then approved.

PETITIONS.

By the PRESIDENT—

69 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

Application of Warren, Mettee & Reynolds, printers, lithographers, bookbinders and blank book manufacturers, for the binding and repairing of the books in the various departments of the city:—

Gentlemen—We respectfully present our application for the above mentioned work.

We are long established in business, and have all the experience and facilities necessary to efficiently, economically and faithfully perform the same.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM MOFEE,
JAMES REYNOLDS.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was committed to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman STRACK—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the New York Turnverein to place and light two ornamental lamps in front of their hall, at 66 and 68 East Fourth street, to be connected with their own meter, and to be placed on each side of the stoop, at the base, provided the same be done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and such lamps be of a size and design approved by said Commissioner.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—20.

By Assistant Alderman COSTELLO—

Resignation of Thomas H. Sullivan as a Commissioner of Deeds.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would accept said resignation.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

In connection therewith Assistant Alderman COSTELLO presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That John C. Foster be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of Thomas H. Sullivan, resigned.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—20.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to communicate to this Board, as early as possible, his opinion as to the power of the Common Council over and in respect to markets, making such opinion specially and specifically clear on each and every branch of such subject.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That the Committee on Markets investigate the markets in the city of New York and report to this Board—

First—Whether the ordinances in relation to cleanliness and to prevent the sale of diseased meat and decayed vegetables, or unwholesome food of any kind, are properly enforced.

Second—Whether the ordinances and regulations are enforced in reference to the space and arrangement of stalls in said markets, and whether such stalls, or any of them, are used or occupied by non-residents of the city and county or State of New York, and if so, how many stalls are so used or occupied, and to report the location and numbers of such stalls and the names and residences of such occupants.

Third—Whether the ordinances and regulations in reference to the obstruction of streets, sidewalks and passageways through or in the vicinity of said markets, or any of them, are properly enforced.

Fourth—Whether the laws and ordinances regulating hucksters, hawkers and pedlers in and about said markets, or any of them, are so enforced as to prevent extortions, frauds and exorbitant charges.

Fifth—Whether the prices charged for meats, vegetables or provisions of any kind, are improperly increased by speculation, unjust or illegal combinations or conspiracies, or in any other manner whatever, and, if so, what action or legislation is necessary to remedy the same.

Sixth—Whether the buildings or any of them, now used and occupied as markets, are, from loose or improper construction, imperfect ventilation, dilapidation or from any other cause, rendered unsuitable for market buildings in the city of New York.

Seventh—That the said committee be instructed to recommend any changes in the market buildings, or in the character of the same, that in their judgment are necessary for the public convenience, and such legislation on the subject as they may deem advisable.

Assistant Alderman STRACK moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Markets.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. M. & E. A. Tromp to erect a bay window on the street side of building now being erected for them on avenue A, corner of Eighty-seventh street, south side, provided the same be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Costello, Littlefield, Geis, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Wade, Connor and Simonson—4.

By Assistant Alderman MCDONALD—

Resolved, That two ornamental lamps, of size and design to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Public Works, be placed and lighted in front of St. Elizabeth church, Fort Washington, under the direction of said Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman GALVIN—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the southeast corner of East Broadway and Catharine street be reflagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman SIMONSON—

Resolved, That lamp posts be erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That 118th street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in 109th street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Assistant Alderman SIMONSON—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eighth avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be hereby directed to require the Avenue C Railroad Company immediately to raise the pavement to a proper grade between their tracks in avenue C, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street, where such pavement is in a sunken condition, that water may no longer gather there in pools, and that access to the adjacent market be made safe for ordinary wheel vehicles.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz, and the President—21.

By Assistant Alderman CUMISKY—

Resolved, That Twenty-fifth street, from First avenue to the East river, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues sidewalks be laid where not now laid, and repaired where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Simonson, Cumisky, Schwartz and the President—10.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Costello, Connor, Littlefield, Geis and McDonald—11.

The same was then laid over.

By Assistant Alderman MCDONALD—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in 115th street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman SIMONSON—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Forty-ninth street, from the Eighth avenue to Ninth avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That Twenty-[illegible] street, from First avenue to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at all the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman CUMISKY—

Resolved, That First avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to Thirty-fourth street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" for the calendar year 1871.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

REPORT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

As required by law, the undersigned trustees herewith respectfully submit a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the calendar year 1871.

PETER COOPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
EDWARD COOPER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN E. PARSONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, TO JANUARY 1, 1872.

Receipts.	
Rents from stores, rooms, offices and large hall	$42,301 89
Heat and ventilation	247 86
Stationery, old papers and materials sold	317 31
Interest on government bonds	150 00
Peter Cooper Endowment Fund	5,833 33
Total	$48,850 48
Expenditures.	
Free Night Classes in Science and Art	$11,988 34
Free Art School for Women	5,210 67
Free Reading Room	2,858 24
Free Library	3,718 04
Philosophical Department (apparatus bought)	15 40
Chemical Department (laboratory expenses)	1,030 70
Heat and ventilation	4,245 65
Care of building	2,099 25
Furnishing	621 12
Repairs and improvements	3,891 28
Office expenses	665 80
Gas	5,171 27
Fuel	1,241 25
Stationery	250 34
Printing	1,414 15
Advertising	659 28
Postage	282 64
Sundries	77 88
Total	$46,359 35
Statement of Cash Accounts—Dr.	
Balance in treasury January 1, 1871	$1,977 50
Revenue, as per statement above	48,850 48
Money borrowed during the year	4,347 67
Total	$55,175 65
Cr.	
Expenditures, as per statement above	$46,359 35
Loans paid off	6,447 87
Money refunded	297 50
Balance in treasury January 1, 1872	2,071 13
Total	$55,175 65
Accounts audited and unpaid	3,967 57
Less cash in treasury	2,071 13
Actual deficiency	$1,896 44

City and County of New York, ss.:—Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Daniel F. Tieman, John E. Parsons, Wilson G. Hunt and Abram S. Hewitt, being duly and severally sworn, do and each for himself doth depose and say that they are trustees for the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and that the foregoing is a true account of all the receipts and expenditures of the said trustees during the year ending December 31, 1871.

PETER COOPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
EDWARD COOPER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN E. PARSONS.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1872, as to Abram S. Hewitt, the 25th day of January, 1872, as to Peter Cooper and Edward Cooper, and on the 25th day of January, 1872, as to Wilson G. Hunt and John E. Parsons.—THOMAS J. SAUSON, Notary Public, New York county.

Assistant Alderman GALVIN moved that said message and the accompanying report be received, entered at length in the minutes, and placed on file.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

REPORT

of the Committee on Streets in favor of setting curb and gutter stones on Thirty-fifth street, from First avenue to the East River, as follows:—

Resolved, That on both sides of Thirty-fifth street, from First avenue to the East River, curb and gutter stones be set where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to furnish and deliver to the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, four ornamental lamps and lamp-posts, such as are in use in the parks of the city, in lieu of the four lamps and lamp-posts heretofore furnished to said church, the expense to be paid by the petitioner.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Littlefield, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—21.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that the Committee on Law Department be instructed to report, at the next meeting of the Board, upon the matter of the resolutions relative to the investigation of the affairs and business of the office of the Corporation Attorney.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that said motion be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Costello, Littlefield, Geis, Cumisky and McDonald—11.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Connor, Simonson, Schwartz and the President—10.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the several resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st day of January, 1872, over the veto of the Mayor, authorizing the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks and lay additional ones, &c., north of Forty-second street, New York city, be and the same hereby are annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON moved that the said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to make further and closer inquiry into the subject matter of said resolution.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion to recommit.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board then adjourned to the 12th inst.

JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Clerk.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.
Young's Bust of the late James Fisk, Jr., which is the original and only authorized copy, has been secured by United States patent for the benefit of Mrs. Fisk. Copies can now be secured in plaster as follows:—
Life size, white, $25.
Life size, tinted, $25.
In military dress, cabinet size, $5.
Marble or bronze busts, in any style drapery, executed to order.
Apply to JOHN H. COMER,
Office Erie Railway Company,
209 West Twenty-third street, New York.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut rep Suits, $50 and $56; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 251 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 392 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocade, cost $600, for $200; one do. $50; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Mirrors, Silverware, Cabinets, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets; half original cost; property family leaving. 35 West 15th st., near 5th av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMMENSE stock and low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER AND CABINET FURNITURE, new and second hand. Merchants and others will save time by calling at the den 4, 617 Hudson. Factory No. 9 Vestry street. HODGE'S ready method.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
294 and 296 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

304 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—For sale, elegant Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture; also one Upright Piano, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils, all practically new, having been imported from Germany two years ago.

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—BIDS WILL BE received at the office of W. W. Varick, Engineer, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Jersey City, for the working and grading of a road 1¼ miles in length, 2½ miles from New York, on the line of New Haven Railroad. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of SAMUEL FRENCH, 13 Park row, or the Engineer.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Eye, 599 Bleecker street. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done in short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

MEDICAL.

A TTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES CURED at once, without detention from business, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of Midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, treats all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL UNFORTUNATES. 22 Dr. and Mme. West, female physician and midwife, 144 West Fourth street.

DR. AND MME. SELDON, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies.—Confidential and skilful treatment; advice free. Office 17 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

LADIES.—THE FAMOUS EUROPEAN MEDICAL Clairvoyant arrived, and will satisfy you in Mme. [illegible] Herald where she can be found.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 58 EAST NINTH STREET, Female Physician, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SETTLES by curing all female complaints. Office 120 West Twenty-third street.

MRS. W. FOSTER, PHYSICIAN, 10 CHARLES street, between Washington and West.—Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nurses; infants adopted, &c.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate. Dr. ROTT, 40 Bond street. Free consultation.

179 BLEECKER STREET.—DR. HARRISON'S OFFICE.—Special diseases cured immediately, without injurious remedies. Correspondence and consultation in strict confidence.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

80 GREENWICH AV., OPPOSITE BANK ST.—A young girl as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city references. Call at present employer's.

201 WEST 19TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., OVER THE tea store.—A competent cook and baker, would be willing to assist in the washing of a small family; three years' city reference from her last place for honesty and sobriety.

211 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, good washer and ironer; best city reference.

213 EAST 25TH ST., ROOM 5.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; best city reference.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable girl as good cook in a private family; good city references.

431 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE person as cook; can wash and iron; is good baker; prefers steady place to high wages; references.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED WOMAN AS COOK IN A first class boarding house or private family; reference. Address for two days M., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Chambermaids, &c.

40 ESSEX ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German lady, lately landed, as chambermaid of any other suitable employment.

52 AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IN A private family to take charge of children or do chamberwork; can speak German, French and a little English; good references.

245 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress or children's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

303 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG AND COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress.

324 EAST 13TH ST. (HER LAST EMPLOYER).—A young respectable girl to do upstairs work and make herself generally useful.

880 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; can do fine washing; or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1,275½ BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST., SECOND floor.—One of the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss L., dressmaker.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO GO OUT SEWing by the day, a few more engagements; understands several machines. Address, for one week, K. G., box 175 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

200 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND Broadway, second floor.—A respectable young girl to do general housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

225 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small private family.

419 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from last employer.

419 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST AV.—An Englishwoman to do general housework in a private family; is a first class washer and ironer, and a plain cook; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; must be the only servant. Call for to-day.

433 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

717 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family, or would do plain cooking, coarse washing and ironing.

Housekeepers, &c.

17 SOUTH 5TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper for a widower, bachelor, private family or hotel; no objection to the country; considers herself competent for the above capacity. Call on or address, from 2 till 8 P. M., Mrs. TOFFEY.

212 EAST 32D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American, in a private family. Call on or address Mrs. WALLACE.

359 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES A position as housekeeper, with a widower or elderly gentleman; no objection to children; reference as to respectability. Address Mrs. A. H. S.

406 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, without any incumbrance, as working housekeeper; has had good experience in gentleman's house in England and America; understands all kinds of cooking; will be found a confidential servant to any lady or gentleman; no other need apply; city or country; good references.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper for a widower or bachelor. Address W. B., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND PLEASING address, alone and a stranger in the city, wishes a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; very fond of children. Address Mrs. GRACE ARLINGTON, box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WISHES A POSITION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Address, stating salary, Mrs. MARGAN, box 23 Post office, Westport, Conn.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion for an invalid lady; reference given as to respectability and capability. Address Mrs. WHITNEY, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper; in a widower's family where there are children preferred; has a kind disposition; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call for one week at fourth house from corner of Sanford street, new white row, for E. L. C.

Laundresses, &c.

14 MINETTA ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COLORED WOman wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing; is a first class washer and ironer. Call for two days.

134 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS will take washing to her own home. ELLEN BROWN.

192 GREENE ST.—A WOMAN DESIRES WASHING at her own home, or is willing to go out by the day; can give references as to honesty and capability. M. LITTLEFIELD.

236 EAST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMpetent woman wishes gentlemen's, ladies' or families' washing to do at her own residence; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. FOX.

242 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to wash, iron or housecean.

359 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman as good washer and ironer and plain cook in a small family; has no objection to go to the country.

439 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman, wishes family washing and ironing to do at home; linens done in superior style; excellent references.

495 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—AN honest, industrious, sober woman to do washing or housecleaning in private families; can be well recommended.

Nurses, &c.

25 WEST 20TH ST.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED nurse to go to Philadelphia; must have good recommendations. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock on Saturday.

75 3D AV.—ACCOUCHEUSE OR MONTHLY NURSE desires to make some engagements for the spring. Mrs. HARPER.

215 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young English woman as nurse to one child or lady. Address ADVERTISER.

329 EAST 60TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN, OF A kind and pleasant disposition, as nurse to an invalid or sick person. Call on or address Mrs. H.

Miscellaneous.

30 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG LADY, OF HIGHEST respectability and well educated, as companion to an invalid or old lady going to Europe; salary not an object.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, age 26, who has lately arrived, will be glad to give her services to a family going to Europe in return for her passage. Please address M. KERNAGH, Stamford Post office, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD qualities desires a position in a private family at country; one or two children under 12 years, whom she could assist in their studies and instruct in music. Call at or address 139 Tompkins av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, for one week.

TO THE WEST OR SOUTH.—A LADY OF EXPErience and culture as assistant and companion to a family; would relieve a mother's care; can teach and sew; good references. Address TEACHER, care E. Beam, box 4,172 Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly found at the [illegible] Bowery, 1st st. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE REFINEments of life, desires a good home in return for her services as [illegible] teacher, companion or housekeeper. Address MADISON AVENUE, box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing desires an engagement as visiting governess, or as amanuensis; the highest testimonials given. Address [illegible], Young Ladies' Christian Association, 62 Irving place.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT AND left without means, competent to [illegible] able to [illegible] would like immediate employment as companion to housekeeper. Address, appointing an interview, STRANGER, box 167 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience (lately from Europe), desires an engagement as daily governess in New York or vicinity; branches of instruction—English, French, music and drawing; good references. Address P. S., No. 7 Poplar street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY, A PHYSICIAN, WISHES TO ATtend professionally, or as companion, a family going to Europe. Address Professor E. W. F., box 27 station D.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF EXperience and ability, has time unoccupied. Address QUANTUM, box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS, BY A well educated French lady; can teach Italian; first class references. Address U. X. O., box 143 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTED, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a good girl. Apply in the doctor's office 437 6th av.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN; MUST be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 112 East 28th st.

GIRLS WANTED—75 FIRST CLASS GIRLS ON HUMAN hair to weave, dress chignons and make puffs. E. J. ANTEF & CO., 550 Canal street.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer and have city references. Apply at 158 West 11th st.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A COMPETENT GIRL wanted, who is recommended from her last place; wages $16. Call after 10 o'clock to-day or Monday. 147 East 15th st.

OPERATORS WANTED.—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS on silk ties. Apply to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 284 and 286 Broadway.

OPERATORS WANTED ON WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machines at JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S Broadway. Entrance to the workroom in 11th st.

WET NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE AN INFANT TO her home; a well recommended person, a short ride in the country preferred. Address Mrs. OWENS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AT 22 WEST 4TH ST., A SMART GIRL for light housework. Apply at 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call on Mrs. HARRIS, 169 West 48th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, BY THE month. Apply at Taylor's Hotel, room 33, Jersey City.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, a short distance in the country, for a family of four. Apply, with reference, to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers st.

WANTED—A CLEAN GIRL OR WOMAN, TO ASSIST IN cooking and for general housework. 152 Waverley place, near 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO CAN bring good city references. Apply at 54 West 22d st., between nine and eleven o'clock only.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a family of three; must be well recommended and willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at 80 East 35th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and to take care of a child, with reference. Call between 9 and 2 P. M. at 155 West 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FULLY COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a baby and make herself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 42 Beach st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mrs. KILEY.

WANTED—AT 154 WEST 22D ST., A GOOD COOK, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also a good chambermaid; best city references required. Apply between 11 and 4 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GOOD WAITER WILL WORK FOR HIS BOARD.—City reference. Apply at 1[illegible] Elizabeth st., at Mrs. Clark's, for Walter.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference given. 332 East 32d st.

AN AMERICAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FOREMAN on a farm, or in any other capacity; has acted in that capacity for a number of years; is a good carpenter or mason; references of the highest order. For full particulars address WILSON, box 167 Tarrytown, N. Y.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY young man, 24 years of age, as porter in a store or driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and well acquainted with the city; good city reference. Address A. C. S., Herald office.

RESPECTABLE WORK WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young man, with seven years' recommended office experience, at $8 a week. Address H. A. S., box 123 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN, SPEAKING different languages, to travel as servant; speaks Spanish and English fluently; best reference. Address F. L., 453 7th av., corner 35th st., stables.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; city or country. 134 West 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A HOME AND EMPLOYMENT FOR A smart, intelligent lad, aged 14; an orphan, with a fair education and some knowledge of music and drawing. Apply to N. WHYTE, 21 Wall st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicately confused. Address A. B. L., box 3,450 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES OCCUPATION FOR EVENings; can teach French language; is a good copyist and accountant. Address LEISURE, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS AND RAPID WRITER, QUICK AND correct at figures, desires a situation; first class city reference. Address ENTRY CLERK, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY POSTED IN THE furniture business desires a position with some first class house. Address BOSTON, Western Hotel.

A LICENSED PRESCRIPTION CLERK WISHES A situation. Inquire at Fagstad's Drug Store, 445 East Houston st., corner Manhattan.

A.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged 18, a situation in a commission or jobbing house; best city references. Address B. C., box 124 Herald office.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED, WHO IS selling cutlery or jewelry, to take fancy goods on commission. Address box 272 Post office.

A GOOD SALESMAN CAN ENGAGE, ON FAVORable terms, with down town importers of wines and liquors, and sole agents for Kentucky distillers, by addressing S. U., Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, WITH fifteen years' experience, desires a situation in a banking or large commercial house; best city references. Address E. W., 449 West 24th st.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUation in a mercantile house; speaks English and German fluently. Address, stating requirements, &c., W. Z., box 149 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE TRAVELLER, DOing business with the finest houses only, going West and South, will take some goods on commission. Address L. M., Herald office.

A PARTY FAVORABLY KNOWN, WHO FREQUENTLY visits most of the principal towns and cities in this State, could attend, for others, to business that would pay well, and required no samples. Address P. P. P., Box 171 Herald office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED—BY A wholesale boot and shoe house—experienced salesmen, for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address box 2,944 New York Post office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED—BY A wholesale boot and shoe house; good and experienced salesmen for Northern New York, New Jersey and Central and Southern Illinois; none but those who have a good trade and understand the business need apply. Address box 263 New York Post office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENtry clerk. Address box 3,613 Post office.

EXPERIENCED YANKEE NOTION ENTRY CLERK wanted.—Salary $15 per week; it is useless for any but experienced hands to answer. Address, with references, RELIABLE, Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED MEN for dry and fancy goods; also one that can dress windows. J. HYMAN, 427 6th av.

SALESMAN WANTED—THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN a fancy goods importing business. Address O. K., Herald office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, FOR MONTREAL, Canada, agencies; cotton yarn, belting, &c., preferred. Address A. M. DAVIDSON, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOOKKEEPERS, SHIPping, entry and freight clerks, porters, packers, watchmen, coachmen, gardeners, &c., at MERCHANTS' AGENCY, 111 Fulton st., room 2, Brooklyn. Established under patronage of merchants.

WANTED—A FINE ENGROSSING AND COPYING clerk. Apply at room 13, 149 Broadway, from 4 to 5 P. M., for one week.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCED SALESman, to travel South for a wine importing house. Address, with references, stating terms, box 6,915 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, WHO HAS been [illegible] in business, a situation of trust, either in a mercantile or banking house, where his ability [illegible] with moderate compensation; satisfactory reference of ability and integrity. Address B. B. G., Herald office.

YANKEE NOTION STOCK CLERKS WANTED.—[illegible] Address, with references, WHOLESALE NOTIONS, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, WHO CAN give good references and [illegible] a German preferred. Apply at [illegible] av., corner 35th st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS STOCK AND shipping clerk; one with experience preferred. Apply to WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, 227 and 229 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST AT THE books in a wholesale wool warehouse; must write well [illegible] Address WOOL WAREHOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the city, a young man from 15 to 17 years old as entry clerk in hosiery department; must have some experience [illegible] and undoubted recommendation. Address [illegible]

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26, A SITuation as assistant in a drug store, or a good house [illegible] excellent references. Address CHEMIST, [illegible] 304 Wilkesbarre Post office, Luzerne county, Pa.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS' AND [illegible] salesman, who [illegible] with the trade [illegible] of the right sort will be [illegible] Address [illegible] station A.

2 YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE DESIROUS OF OBtaining writing, &c. [illegible] terms moderate [illegible] Address [illegible] & O., box 857 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGLISH GARdener; understands the business in all its various branches. Address GARDENER, care of Valentine Bach, Englewood, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, BROUGHT UP on a farm, desires a situation; understands all about farming, is perfectly honest, and can furnish good references. Address E. D. M., box 152 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG American man; thoroughly understands his business; a careful and [illegible] driver; breaking colts, &c.; first class references. Address W. G. D., box 241 Herald office. Country preferred.

FLORIST AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—by a single Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; has first class reference. Address for two days W., box 121 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address 92 Ridge st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A MARried man; experienced in all branches; reference given. Apply, for three days, at 852 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, who has excellent references. Apply at 57 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man not afraid of work; has good references. Address GROOM, No. 1 Whitehall st.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE THE SERVICES of a first class gardener would be appreciated. Scotch, unmarried. Address R. J. F., care of D. K. Bliss & Sons, 23 Park place, city.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, by a married man, no [illegible], thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the highest references from his last employer [illegible] short distance in the country. Call on or address J. F. G., 175 East 17th st., near 3d av.

A [illegible] COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a [illegible] man [illegible] understands his business in all its branches; has the [illegible] reference from his last employer [illegible] short distance in the country. Address A. R., box 173 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SELL the "Domestic" Sewing Machine in New York and vicinity. Apply at 96 Chambers st.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED THAT UNDERSTANDS the business. Apply at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th st.

A MAN WITH $1,000 OR $1,500 TO LOAN EMPLOYER and go to a fine Western city as salesman in a boot and shoe store; salary or a partnership given. Apply at 16 Varick st.

BARTENDER WANTED.—CALL AT 523 SPRING ST., corner of Washington.

BOY WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; salary first year $100. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating age, box 4,658 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, WHO writes a fair hand; wages, $3 per week. Address, in own handwriting, E. H., box 1,351 Post office.

SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—TO RUN OF ERrands and carry parcels; salary, $4 per week. Address, with references, WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age. Address, with reference, BOOKS, Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY NOT UNDER 12, IN A LAWyer's office. Address P. A. S., Herald office, giving age, residence and handwriting.

WANTED—A STEADY AMERICAN MAN, TO DRIVE a wagon and are in the family. Address C. A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART AND EXPERIENCED WOman to take charge of help in a paper collar factory; liberal wages paid. Apply at 51 Centre st.

WANTED AGENTS TO INTRODUCE BY SAMPLE, the most attractive and taking little article out; $7 per day cleared easily; every person wants one. 74 Broadway, office 9.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER, A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in a first class hotel. Address, stating age and experience, B. C. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A WARD ROOM COOK, ON BOARD THE United States steamer Canandaigua, Navy Yard, Brooklyn. E. C. MERRIMAN, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, TO TAKE charge of a proprietary article of celebrity. To the right person very liberal terms will be given. Call at 2,076 3d av., between 2 and 4.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS PORTER AND TO assist in the store; one who understands the packing and examining of cloths and clothing. Apply at 634 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ACTIVE BOOK CANvassers on a valuable statistical annual, just out, for sale among bankers and merchants. Call at Daily Bulletin office, 32 Cedar st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN, WITH capital, to take charge of one of our best State agencies. Address FINCKLE & LYON Sewing Machine Company, 33 Union square.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ACTIVE MAN, TO travel as cashier in one of the greatest money making shows in the country; must have $300 money; can be redoubled in one week. Call at 427 Canal st., in bird store.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX MEN TO CANVASS IN THE city of New York for the Dexter carriage Jack. Only those possessing nerve and energy need apply. Good men can make large wages. Apply at Dexter Jack Office, 21 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS HAVE MADE $1,600 the past 12 months selling the great work of the nineteenth century; we want more of the same kind for this city and Brooklyn. Office No. 8 Howard Building, 176 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO attend tables in a first class billiard saloon; must be acquainted with the business and understand repairing cues, tables, &c.; none other need apply. Address BILLIARDS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—AGED ABOUT 17 OR 18 years, in a stationery store. One well recommended may call on JORDAN BROS., 21 Cortlandt st., New York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO LEARN THE MANUFACturing dry goods business; American preferred. Apply at 811 Broadway, second floor.

THE TRADES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A CUTTER FOR boys' clothing and suits; an expert, having had city experience, only wanted. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

HOUSE CARPENTERS WANTED A SHORT DIStance in the country.—Young single men preferred; permanent if suited. Address BUILDER, box 131 Herald office, stating experience and wages wanted.

MACHINISTS.—WANTED, ONE LATHE AND ONE vice hand on fine work; none but good workmen need apply. Call between 9 and 10 this morning. HERTLE & THOMPSON, 416 West 27th st.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, INtelligence and energy, to take charge of the presses in a job printing office; must fully understand the casting of rollers, mixing of inks, cylinder, Gordon and other make of presses. To one of steady and temperate habits a permanent situation is offered. Address TWENTY PRESSES, Ledger office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN; a young German familiar with details preferred. Inquire of J. C. BEACH, 251 Broadway, basement.

WEAVERS WANTED.—WOOLLEN WEAVERS wanted, on plain work. Apply at Stamford Mills, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A CUTTER ON SHOP GOODS. APPLY, with references, to SAMUEL CLARK, 23 and 25 Newark av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A BAKER AND PASTRY COOK, A situation in a hotel or restaurant; long experience; has a very good knowledge of cooking. Address J. R., 411 West 12th st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE BUTCHER, WITH $1,000, as partner; runs two wagons; established one year; first class trade; ten miles from New York. Address BUTCHER, box 143 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR prendre soin de deux jeunes filles en ville. Les meilleures recommandations sont exigées. S'adresser au 105 Madison avenue, entre 10 heures et midi.

ON DESIRE UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE COMME bonne d'enfants; elle doit avoir de l'expérience dans le soin des enfants, [illegible] meilleures références. S'adresser le Vendredi et le Samedi, de 10 heures jusqu'à midi [illegible]

UN FRANCAIS, ARRIVE DE PARIS, PORTANT [illegible] de bonnes références, désire [illegible] dans une famille pour [illegible] Adresser SIEGMANN, 62 Washington st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 57 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying [illegible] Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, &c. Loans to any amount.

AT THE BROADWAY MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, [illegible] Pianos and all kinds of personal property [illegible] for cash. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, &c., [illegible] the same bought [illegible] DYLANDS, [illegible] Grand street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at the highest rates. L. FERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Cloths, Velvets, Laces, &c. The same bought and sold. W. [illegible]

697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on [illegible] Watches, Jewelry, Silks [illegible] and [illegible] property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S JEWelry [illegible] Diamonds, Watches, Valuables [illegible] advances on same, if required. [illegible] No. 1,191 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs and improvements; everything appertaining to billiards at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECond hand Billiard Tables at extremely low prices; also portable Parlor Tables. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE STORE PROPerty, 20x100, northeast corner Second avenue and 115th street, with adjoining House on Second avenue and the street, lot 25x100.10. This property will be sold very low for cash, and is very desirable as an investment. M. E. CRASTO, 2,105 Third avenue.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—THE FOUR STORY well built brown stone House and Store northeast corner Second avenue and 115th street, with the four adjoining. These houses are considered the best built in Harlem, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. M. E. CRASTO, 2,105 Third avenue.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ELEVEN LOTS, 25x100, south side of Seventy-third street, between First and Second avenues; price $31,000, cash $9,000. Inquire at 121 East Seventy-ninth street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT in fee, 52 East Forty-ninth street, 21x52x100; price $23,000. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, or H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A FINE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE on Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, for sale; suitable for a physician. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar st.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.—A very desirable, elegantly furnished, medium size Dwelling of superior finish; price $80,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House on Madison avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, for sale; terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, ON THIRTY-SEVENTH street, near Park avenue, for sale at a bargain; terms easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, below Fifty-fourth street, for sale, on very favorable terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID MADISON AVENUE FRONT, BELOW the Park, for sale at a great bargain; worthy the attention of first class builders. The plot consists of 10 lots. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON FIFTH, MADIson and Lexington avenues, including several first class extra size corners, with stables, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF LOTS, ON FIFTH AVENUE, below the Park, including a corner and several street lots, for sale, singly or together, on the most favorable terms; only first class parties will be treated with. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A THIRD AVENUE LOT, 25x100, WESTERLY SIDE, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, at auction, by MULLER & WILKINS, Thursday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, 111 Broadway. Seventy-five per cent may remain five years.

A.—DECIDED BARGAINS ON HAND.—A THREE story brick House on Twenty-first street, 50 feet front by 54 feet deep, price $11,500; 50 feet by 100 deep, all covered with buildings, on Twenty-fifth street, east of First avenue; price $16,000; cash down $3,000. Inquire by note of J. NYLAND, 342 East Nineteenth street, New York city.

A LARGE FRONTAGE (IMPROVED WITH DWELLings), 200 feet, from Fifth avenue, near the Brevoort House, for sale, or would be leased for a term of years. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A.—MADISON AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BELOW THE Park.—A well built four story brown stone House, in good order, for sale on easy terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR BAKERS.—THE tenement property No. 149 Elizabeth street, near Broome; five story double front House and four story rear, in good order; will be sold cheap and easy terms; oven and coal vault under sidewalk; full lot. Apply to owner, 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FINISHED Houses on Madison avenue and Seventy-eighth street; also, on Sixty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, 350 East Sixty-second street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 151 East Forty-sixth street, furnished, price 22,500; $5,000 cash, balance mortgage; or rent $2,400. Apply to McK., 81 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND AVENUE, NEAR TENTH street, a first class four story high stoop brown stone House, with all improvements. E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE SEVEN FULL LOTS, SOUTH OF FIFTYeighth street, near Fifth avenue, the cream of this city. To a responsible party liberal loan will be given if necessary. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BROWN STONE House on Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, in perfect order; price $14,000; Furniture if wanted. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 123 ORCHARD street; price $15,000. Apply to RICHARD MORRIS, 195 Front street.

FOR SALE—$22,000—SITUATED IN ONE OF THE finest streets up town, first house from Madison avenue; new and elegantly finished in hard wood. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 682 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON Stuyvesant square, built on two lots, 51.6 feet wide by 126 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a club house or hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to two houses in the First avenue. For particulars address a line to E. H., box 142 Herald office.

FOR SALE TWO SPLENDID CORNER LOTS ON Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 682 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP A THREE STORY BROWN STONE modern House in Sixty-second street; must be sold; a bargain. FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 365 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOUR STORY BRICK FACtory, 25x90, 40 horse Engine, Shafting, &c., on 12 city lots. Inquire at 203 Bowery.

HOTEL GARNI—FOR SALE, THE PRIVATE HOTEL located on northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, formerly and for many years kept by Blanchard, and since his death, with the same high character, by Mrs. J. E. Seaver. The lease has three years to run from May 1, 1872, for the four four story houses known as Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240 Fourth avenue, containing in all forty-one rentable rooms, all now occupied by first class families. The rent of the four houses is $8,000 per annum, ($2,000 each) the bonus for the lease, together with the elegant Furniture, is offered for sale for $40,000; cost of furniture about $60,000. Possession to a qualified and suitable party at a short notice. The above is offered for sale in consequence of the failing health of the proprietress. For permits and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

MADISON AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain, an elegant private Dwelling, the second house north of Sixty-sixth street, west side. The owner on premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

75 BY 200 FEET FOR SALE IN FOURTEENTH street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

$10,000.—A THREE STORY BASEMENT SUBurban high stoop brick House and Lot; all improvements; good neighborhood; terms easy and the cheapest yet offered. Owner, 335 East Sixty-fifth street.

$12,500.—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE on Seventy-third street, near Fourth avenue, for sale on very favorable terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

West Side.

A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE, ON FIFTY-FIRST street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four story high stoop brown stone, for sale; terms very easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—THREE FOUR STORY HOUSES AND Stores, on Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street; price $20,000 and $25,000 each. Address S. J., box 110 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY AND BASEMENT House on Thompson street, No. 191, five doors south of Bleecker street, for sale; superior built and finish and in perfect order, with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap if applied for within a week.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE ON TWENty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; price $16,000. S. B. GOODALE, No. 3 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, FORTYseventh street, near Fifth avenue, a first class 4 story, high stoop, modern, well arranged, brown stone Dwelling, about 23x62; lot 100 feet; enclosed piazza to rear; with billiard table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—BROADWAY, Sixth avenue, Eighth avenue, Third avenue, Second avenue, Beekman street, Church street, State street, Water street, Liberty street, Pearl street, Tenth street, Broome street, Centre street and Forty-second street. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. GRADY, 527 6TH AV., BETWEEN 46th and 47th sts., the following desirable Dwellings:—[illegible] 4th street, between 5th and 7th, 4 story brown stone [illegible] 34th street, between 5th and 6th, 4 story brown stone [illegible] 51st street, between 5th and 6th, 4 story brown stone [illegible] 52d street, between 5th and 6th, 4 story brown stone [illegible] 57th street, between 5th and 6th, 4 story brown stone [illegible] 56th street, between [illegible] and Mad., 4 story brown stone [illegible] 21st street, Mansfield place, [illegible]

FOR SALE—NO. 66 DEY STREET, BETWEEN GREENwich and Washington streets, four story store, 25x86 feet, with possession May 1, 1872. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, A large piece of Tenement Property, [illegible] can remain on mortgage [illegible] terms easy [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF [illegible] Fifty-second and [illegible] street [illegible] S. Sixth [illegible] avenue.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTYeighth street and Seventh avenue, [illegible] for [illegible] valuable. [illegible] & CURTISS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE THREE story [illegible] House [illegible] Fifty-third street, [illegible] Seventh and [illegible] terms easy. Apply to [illegible] 271 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, a first class [illegible] Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or [illegible] Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] 25x60 [illegible] perfect order [illegible] S. [illegible] & CO., No. 7 [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET, [illegible] BROWN stone [illegible] Apply to [illegible] VAN BRANT KISSAM, [illegible] street.

FIFTH AVENUE, FOR SALE, TERMS EASY, A FOUR story brown stone [illegible] Apply [illegible] C. PINCKNEY, [illegible] Nassau street.

6TH AVENUE, FOR SALE, LARGE PIECE NEAR [illegible] street, [illegible] Apply [illegible] & Co., No. 3 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

57TH STREET LOTS BETWEEN MADISON AND Sixth avenues, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

137 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Four story brown stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on Fifty-fourth street, inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. W. B. ROSS, 58 Wall street.

$12,000 FOR A FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick, 16.8x50x100, West Thirty-fifth street, terms easy. S. B. GOODALE, No. 3 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

$30,000 FOR THE BEST HOUSE BELOW Thirty-fourth street; four story high stoop brown stone, 25x50x100, finished in black walnut, from basement to roof; in perfect order and good location. RIKER, HESSE & CO., 51 West Thirty-third street.

Miscellaneous.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown stone House for sale, on easy terms; every convenience and in perfect order; tastefully painted throughout; 16.8 x about 60x100.5; $22,000. Address PARKER, Herald office.

CAPITALIST.—A GOOD INVESTMENT; MANUFACturing and Tenement Property, conveniently located for wholesale and retail business; paying good interest; near railroad and shipping. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar st.

LOTS ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES AND streets, for sale, in plots or singly; a large number for immediate improvement. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 CEDAR STREET, OFFERS FOR sale Property, unrivalled in quality and extent, all over the city; will suit all classes of buyers. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

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DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A NEW AND VERY GENTEEL THREE STORY, BASEment, stone cellar and high stoop House in a choice location at a low price if applied for immediately. ROBERT S. WALKER, 205 Broadway, New York.

AT $4,500—TWO STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK Store, with living apartments, on leading business avenue; extra location for grocery or other business; cash $500, balance as rent. DAY, 58 Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND lot, water, gas and heater, on liberal terms; accessible to all the principal ferries. Apply on the premises, 117 Livingston street, opposite new Court House, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY; ONE of the best corners in Myrtle avenue; no better stand for any kind of business in all Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply on the premises, 137 Myrtle avenue, corner of Gold street, in furniture store.

FOR SALE ON GREENE AVENUE, NEAR CLINTON, Brooklyn, two new first class brown stone three story and basement Houses; also, on Atlantic avenue, near Grand, one new three story House; terms easy. D. H. STONE, 112 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY; THREE STORY AND basement Philadelphia brick; has water, gas and sewer connection; occupied as a fancy and dry goods business. For terms apply on premises, M. COBB, 565 Third avenue, between Prospect avenue and Sixteenth street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO STORY AND brick basement House and Lot, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, heater and gas, 229 Leonard street, Williamsburg; price $4,200; cash $1,800. Take North Second street cars, Grand street or South Seventh street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; ALL improvements; 152 Livingston street; respectable location; one minute's walk from City Hall and all car lines; reasonable price. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, GOOD LOCATION, 20 minutes from ferry, two story and basement frame House, in perfect order; ten rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Apply at 42 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEAR PROSPECT PARK, A TWO STORY, attic and basement frame House; has eight rooms and sub-cellar, high stoop, verandah, vestibule doors, hard finished walls, marble mantels, all the modern improvements; convenient to three lines of cars; $4,800; cash $1,000. Apply to J. L. BLACK, No. 7 West Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, THREE STORY BRICK Store, in Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry; $8,000; terms to suit. Inquire of Owner, 111 Broadway, room B, basement.

THIRTY HANDSOME NEW AND CONVENIENT Houses, in best part of East New York.—Families wishing to locate as neighbors offered inducements; moderate payments accepted; Country Property (free) taken in exchange. H. C. RIDER, 39 Pine street, New York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FACTORY AT GREENPOINT, with powerful hydraulic press, engine and boiler; two floors, 60x40 feet; yard room and stable; two blocks from ferry. Apply at Union Mills, 454 Cherry street, New York.

2 ELIGIBLE HOUSES AND STORES, IN NEW YORK and Brooklyn.—A successful drug business has been done for years; leases cheap to responsible parties. 144 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

$16,000.—ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, TWO MINutes from Fulton ferry; fine river view; elegant and complete four story brown stone House. H. DAVIS, 258 Pearl street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J., TWO miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Hackensack road, the beautiful Country Seat of Esquire John Eilers, containing 4½ acres, all under high cultivation and abundantly stocked with a choice selection of fruits, flowers, berries and shade trees; a large and commodious dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, fine cellars, gardener's house, stable, carriage and out houses, terms easy; possession given 1st April, 1872. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN EILERS, 117 Hudson street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY FINE COTTAGES, BEAUTIfully located on Bergen Heights, with all modern improvements, marble mantels; two blocks from railroad depot; 20 minutes from Wall street; first class; nine rooms each; one or all sold cheap; terms easy. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 32 Nassau street, room 18½.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE—TEN ROOMS—PAINTED in fresco, gas, water, furnace, dumb waiter, &c., for sale cheap; immediate possession; on Washington street, corner of Chestnut, Tarrytown; lot 125x55; fruit, shrubbery and shade trees; fine stand, &c.; very desirable; on easy terms. S. EMBERSON, 669 Sixth avenue.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, ON THE RARITAN, JOINING the city.—A fine Country Seat and six acres of choice Land; 1½ acre of grapes, 1½ acre of currants; apples, pears, cherries, &c.; commodious house of 20 rooms, attic and three cellars; abundance outbuildings; only $12,000; or will rent. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN FARMS—MUST BE SOLD; 445 acres, near Shrewsbury depot; good house, barns and fruits; sacrificed for $2,000; also at Barnegat, one-quarter mile from depot and village, 186 acres good Land; good buildings, 1,000 fruit trees, 9 cows, 1 horse, 6 hives of bees, all the crops, tools and implements complete; dirt cheap; $5,500. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, at College Point, L. I., adjoining the elegant residence of the Messrs. Poppenhusen & Funke, situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; 3½ acres of land, richly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs, large, well built house, containing 19 rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c.; large stables, bonnery, &c.; spacious conservatory; the whole in good order and a very desirable gentleman's residence; the owner has recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price, on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, 25 Nassau street, New York.

A NEW HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEments, on the Heights, Spruce street, corner Oakland, Newark, N. J., for sale; price moderate; terms liberal. L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State street, N. Y.

A LAGER BREWERY—IN A FLOURISHING COUNTRY town, within 90 miles of New York, in complete running order, with all the requisite machinery and apparatus; has a monopoly of business within a circuit of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] first rate order, two acres of ground [illegible] business of $40,000 per annum with [illegible] the owner will either sell the whole or two thirds [illegible] great bargain. PRIESON & SULLIVAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PLOT OF [illegible] about 25 city lots, at Norwood, N. J., near the residence of H. French, Esq.; fine location; ten minutes' walk [illegible] will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. MILNE, People's Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, Long Island, one mile from depot, a Farm of [illegible] Land [illegible] buildings [illegible] [illegible] Farm. For particulars address the owner, [illegible] D. SMITH, Huntington, Long Island.

A [illegible] COTTAGE OF ELEVEN ROOMS FOR [illegible] hot and [illegible] view. [illegible] J. V. [illegible] Nyack, New York.

A FIFTEEN ACRE FARM IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY, New Jersey, for sale. Good buildings; plenty of fruit; good water; healthy location; price $2,600. See owner, 27 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

A SNUG LITTLE PLACE IN MORRISANIA, NEAR [illegible] for sale at a moderate price on [illegible] terms [illegible] F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK, TO RENT, a Brick Villa, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, [illegible] Apply to HAMILTON [illegible] 22 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 22 Pine street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, TO RENT, FURNISHED, A [illegible] Residence, containing [illegible] large rooms [illegible] carriage house, &c.; three acres of [illegible] J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT NYACK, ON the [illegible] a large [illegible] with handsome [illegible] gas [illegible] will be sold low or exchanged for city Property. Address OWNER, box 149 Herald office.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, ALL MODERN improvements, carriage house, [illegible] acres, [illegible] minutes from Staten Island ferry. [illegible] $12,000. [illegible] 10 Broad street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PEREMPTORY, MUST BE SOLD before March 15, on west bank of the Hudson, at West Park, opposite Hyde Park station (Hudson River Railroad), an elegant Estate of the late Calvin Adams, consisting of nearly 300 acres, 130 acres under cultivation, the balance in valuable wood land, with a fine Water Power, extending towns running to the river shore, on which is a large brick and marble trimmed residence, known as "Malden Hall," commanding extensive views of the river, adjoining the residences of the late Archibald Russell, Esq., John P. Brockman, Esq., and Colonel J. R. Dodge; an extensive variety of fruits, fine forest and ornamental shade trees, farmer's house, and all necessary outbuildings, reservoir supplying all the buildings with purest spring water. If desired will sell the buildings and the river front, about 25 acres, separate. Photographs can be seen and price given (which is very low) on application to the executors, 39 South street, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

NOAH EMERY, ROBERT H. THAYER, CANDEN C. DIKE, Executors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM NEAR SAYVILLE, L. I.; two and a half hours from New York on the South Side Railroad; about one hundred acres, with house, barn, &c.; fine water front on the Great South Bay. Price $11,500. Terms easy. JAMES J. LEAHY, 164 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—HOTEL SITE, WITH LIBERAL "BUILDer's loan," near the depot, at Pleasantville; an hour's ride on Harlem Railroad; the right man will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to F. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TEN ACRE FRUIT FARM, CLOSE TO navigation and railroads; buildings complete, and immediate possession. JOHN A. HILLMANN, South Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AN ELEGANT COUNTRY Place, in Westchester county, on the Boston Post road, within ten minutes' walk from a station of New Haven Railroad, with six acres of land; the premises include stables, graperies, conservatory, and a great variety of fruit trees; neighborhood first class. Apply to C. MINOR, 25 Chambers street.

GENTEEL TWO STORY BASEMENT COTTAGE, NINE rooms, one-eighth acre land; surroundings good; four minutes' walk from landing, New Brighton; $3,850; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

I WILL SELL THE EQUITY IN MY LARGE MILK Farm in Orange county, with Stock, Tools, &c., for a good paying business and a small amount of cash. Address FARM, box 115 Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, barn and garden; finely situated, a few minutes' walk from the depot, to let; also fine Building Sites for sale. For particulars apply to P. A. EMBURY, 46 Elizabeth street, near Canal.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS AT A BARGAIN. 120 acres, near two depots, only $75 per acre. Full particulars of S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

RICHARD FAWCETT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND Agent.—All information regarding coal lands, mining property, colonies and farming lands furnished. Address RUFFERS BLOCK, G street, Post office lock box 476, Denver, Colorado.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE ON ONE OF THE MOST enterprising business houses in the city of Newark, situated opposite Centre Market, from February 15. For particulars apply to T. NUGENT, over the First National Bank, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—A FINE BRICK RESIdence situated on the finest avenue in Newark, within five minutes of New Jersey Railroad Depot; contains about 14 rooms and all the modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Address or call on T. C. SMITH, Courier office, Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ground is a ready laid out in lined style with flower beds, rare and elegant shrubbery, trees, ornamental and fruit; arbor vitae and hawthorn hedge, hot house, &c. Several fine building Sites within the grounds. A fine opportunity for any one desiring to build. Address JOSEPH E. PRAY, over Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM OF 450 acres of choice land, with ample wood land, at Lloyd's Neck, in Oyster Bay, 24 miles east of New York; it has two water fronts and is suitable for vegetables or for a stock farm; rent $1,200. Apply to Dr. R. H. DERBY, 111 East Twenty-fifth street, New York; or to Mr. BOYD, at the premises.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, near Central Park, to exchange, with or without Carpets and Furniture, for a small brick or frame House; balance can remain on mortgage. Address, stating location and price, OWNER, box 5,194 Post office.

EXCHANGE.—HOUSE ON WASHINGTON SQUARE, value $30,000, to exchange for a Farm in New Jersey of 60 or 70 acres; no encumbrance on house. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 215 Broadway.

FARM OF 87 ACRES; RICH SOIL; GOOD BUILDINGS; beautiful surroundings; healthy location, near Red Bank; large house; terms easy. A good Blacksmith Shop and House attached desired in exchange, or City or Village Property. SIEGEL & CHACE, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST FRUIT Farm in New Jersey; one-half mile from depot; two from New Brunswick; buildings choice; also, one mile from Brunswick, sixty acres choice Land; buildings fair; a cheap place; only $10,000. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE TWO AND A half story Store and Dwelling; also barn; lot 41x211; one block from Central Railroad depot at Centreville, N. J.; 25 minutes to New York; will exchange for house in Jersey City or Brooklyn, or small place near city. Call on or address J. H. BROWER, 581 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 72 acres on the George's Road, New Brunswick, with stock and crops; 15 acres heavy wood, plenty of fruit, and contains 10 five acre building sites unsurpassed; at the two mile post. E. CUNNINGTON, 235 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER PLOT OF GROUND, 125x164, on Sylvan avenue and Elliott, New Haven, for New York or Brooklyn; equity $7,000. JAMES DILLON, 459 Ninth avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A COTTAGE WANTED AT LONG BRANCH.—I WOULD like to purchase a neat and stylish little Cottage at Long Branch for cash. Address, with all particulars, ABBY L. DOBSON, 54 East Twenty-sixth street, New York.

A.—WANTED, A WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE, A new one preferred, between Thirtieth and Fifty-sixth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, for a cash customer; price not to exceed $75,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Real Estate Agents, 90 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, CENtrally located; price about $45,000. Also a House about $20,000; also a House about $12,000; also two Houses adjoining, $30,000 each. ROBERT T. MEEKS, Real Estate Broker, 80 Cedar street.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—WANTED, A HOUSE, WITH two or three acres of ground, on east slope or near Orange Mountain, and within 1½ mile of depot; an old place preferred. Address, with full particulars, location, price, &c., NEW JERSEY, Herald office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED TO LEASE—RENT paid monthly in advance. L. DENISON, Jr., 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

WANTED—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKHEAD OR dock, having deep water, on East or North River. Address, with particulars, MERCHANDISE, box 1,437 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND ONE OR TWO ACRES OF Land, within one hour of New York; Jersey preferred. Price from $4,000 to $6,000. Payments to be made $100 per month till paid in full. Address H. A. R., 114 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A MODERATE price, a pleasantly situated house, between Seventeenth and Forty-fifth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address box 2,116 Post office.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS ON OUR BOOKS FOR furnished and unfurnished Houses. Parties wishing to sell or rent will find it advantageous to send us particulars. SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, 1,236 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FRENCH FLAT OR PORTION OF A HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping, is wanted by a family of six persons, before 1st of April, in a healthy location, easy of access; moderate rent. Address, with full particulars, COMFORT, box 115 Herald office.

FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CONveniences for light housekeeping, wanted—By a family of three persons; location below Twentieth street preferred. Address, with full particulars, DAVID, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A GOOD House, between Sixth and Seventh avenues and below Twentieth street; rent from $1,200 to $1,500; no agents. Address C. W., station C.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, THREE CONnecting Rooms, without board. Address, stating price, H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, GOOD ROOM, suitable for medical purposes; piano preferred; near Broadway. Address S. S., European Hotel, Hudson street.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WEST SIDE, FOR gentleman and wife, where parties are not inquisitive. Address HARRIS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, NEAR Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings or Yonkers, a small furnished House for six months from May 1; it must have stable for two horses, be upon high ground, with river view and be in complete order; rent not to exceed $[illegible] a month. Address Y., box 194 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PART OF AN office or Store, where he could have from fifteen to twenty feet square to himself, for samples of a patented article; location somewhere between Cortlandt and Chambers streets, near Broadway. Address L. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A WELL FURnished Bedroom and front Sitting Room adjoining, in a good neighborhood up town. Please address, stating particulars, box 2,397 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good central location where the rent would be taken [illegible] Address HOME, Herald office, for one week.

WANTED TO RENT, AN ELIGIBLE HOUSE IN A good neighborhood; [illegible] possession [illegible] preferred [illegible] May 1. Address [illegible] Post office.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1, WITHIN 40 miles of New York, a Farm, from 6 to 12 acres, with house and outbuildings suitable for gentleman's residence; [illegible] good [illegible] warm, dry [illegible] fishing. Address, with full particulars, RUSTIC, Herald office.

$7 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOM WANTED FOR gentleman and wife [illegible] permanent. Address R. [illegible] A., Herald office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, By ELIZUR WRIGHT. [illegible] Insurance [illegible] Massachusetts. The [illegible] with [illegible] engraved [illegible] It contains 180 tables [illegible] every year of [illegible] of every desirable policy [illegible] worth twice its cost to every person who has or [illegible] insurance on his life.

It will be sent by mail, postpaid, on the receipt of $2. Address ELIZUR WRIGHT, [illegible] street, Boston.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

I OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED APARTments in the city, with private table and attendance. Apply at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square.

1 BLOCK WEST FROM BROADWAY, 18 WEST Fourth street. Large front Room on second story, with or without Board. Table boarders taken.

$5 TO $9 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife can obtain Board at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—WELL FURNISHED Room, with excellent Board, single or en suite; pleasant home, with home comforts. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

14 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with or without Board; references given and required.

15 CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Greenwich avenue.—$6 per week for Board and comfortably furnished Rooms; to gentlemen only.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FOURTH story Room to let, with Board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; references.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY pleasant, sunny Rooms, en suite, second floor, to let, with Board. Also very desirable Rooms, en suite, fourth floor, suitable for married couple or party of gentlemen.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT Room, elegantly and newly furnished; also front Basement, with full Board; very desirable; references required.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family; terms moderate; references.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely furnished single Rooms, with fireplace, with Board; house and table first class.

66 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms (the entire second floor) and all conveniences, with Board. Beautiful Rooms, singly or together. House, street and table all that can be desired; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

100 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, on third floor, front Room, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FINELY FURnished Rooms; also large back Parlor, with first class Board; brown stone, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; unexceptionable neighborhood; private family; prices low. References.

128 EAST TENTH STREET, CORNER STUYVESANT. Furnished Rooms, with Board; location splendid; house first class; modern improvements.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FRONT HALL Bedroom to let, with Board, in a private family; terms moderate.

158 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—GENTLEman and wife or a party of single gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board and handsomely furnished Rooms; terms reasonable.

594 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SECOND street.—A pleasant front and back Room on second floor to rent, with Board; terms moderate; family private; references exchanged.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, Montrose station, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; first class Board for $14 and $12 50 per week, according to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 34 trains daily; commutation low. Address C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—TO GENTLEman and wife; Board for lady only; up town; first class accommodations. Address Mrs. O. K., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, en suite or singly, are offered in choice locality. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

THREE ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, ON SECOND and third floors, singly or together, at 153 Madison av.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW (GOES OUT SEWING) wants a furnished or unfurnished Room, with Board, in a respectable private family, near West Tenth street. Address 292 Chatham street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT ADULTS AND TWO children; terms not over $300 per month. Address, with full particulars, J. G. A., 25 West Twenty-third street.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are few or no boarders, for gentleman and wife, or with a widow lady, where all the comforts of a refined home may be had. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH Board, in Harlem, for man and wife; terms moderate. Address F. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN A PRIVATE family, a Suit of furnished Rooms, consisting of one sitting and two bedrooms, with all modern improvements on same floor; also breakfast; location between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth streets, and Fifth and Seventh avenues preferred. Address, with full particulars, M. S., box 3,757 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Board, in a German family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets. Address, with full particulars, F. J., box 624 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO ADULTS, WHO WILL OCCUPY THE SAME room, can find a pleasant front Chamber, upon sunny side, in a farm house, with fire in room and Board, for $9 per week. Address box 12, Salem Centre, Westchester county, N. Y.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.—THE FIRM OF Oliphant & Helmcke is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES OLIPHANT.
BERNARD HELMCKE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ABOUT $5,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN A concern having unequalled facilities for preparing a staple article of food commanding a ready market, with large profits. Address box 4,650 Post office.

A SURE FORTUNE.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $3,000 capital can hear of one of the best opportunities for making money ever offered by applying at 105 Broadway, room 14.

A PERSON OF GOOD ANTECEDENTS, HAVING $1,000 to invest in business, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing T. D. X., Herald office.

A PARTY WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO ENGAGE IN a profitable business; goods a monopoly and introduced to first class houses; profits large.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE NEW York Stock Exchange and New York Gold Exchange, wants a partner with capital, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and gold. Address A. T. Z., Herald office.

PARTIES WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS CAPital wishing a light cash business that will pay their investment back in two weeks, call on us; a specialty for Chicago. SMITH, HALL & CO., 65 Cortlandt street.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUTTER, CHEESE AND egg business; to a live party, with small means, this is a rare chance; business can be doubled in a month. Call on F. W. READ, 124 Maiden lane.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $25,000 OR $30,000, to enlarge a profitable, legitimate manufacturing business; a new article, secured by letters patent, and is in the market already with success; inventor controls business himself. Address J. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDING PARTY FOR A GENTEEL BUSIness, in successful operation, paying large profits and easily managed, a gentleman or lady having $1,000 to $3,000, desirous of securing business affording a large, permanent income, can secure the same to-day at parlor 72, St. Denis Hotel.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A FINE BUSINESS, REquiring extra capital; profit $1,000 per month; he desires a partner with $5,000; best references, security for investment. Address A. A. A., Herald office.

WE CAN SHOW ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESSES for the time it has been running ever started in this city; other States for sale. 113 Bleecker street, up stairs.

$100 TO $5,000.—PERSONS HAVING SMALL OR large capital can make fortunes yet in business [illegible] 1872 [illegible] cents, in every [illegible] store at [illegible] Call and investigate, or address 85 Broad street, room 12.

$1,000 WITH SERVICES, BY A BUSINESS MAN, to invest in a good paying business; no patent or humbug wanted. Address J. D., box 139 Herald office.

$1,000.—ASSOCIATE WANTED, AS MONEY manager [illegible] Apply at 575 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

$2,000.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSINESS [illegible] legitimate business. Address G. C. W., Herald office.

$15,000 WANTED FOR ONE THIRD INTEREST [illegible] Address SAFETY, Herald office.

$100,000.—[illegible] with a house [illegible] Address WILLIAM JOHNSON, Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER [illegible] Works [illegible] prices that defy competition [illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF [illegible] MARBLE [illegible]

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE MANTELS [illegible] between Broadway and [illegible] superior workmanship, cheapest in the city; send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices, elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO. 606 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
SATURDAY, February 10,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
No. Commons and 7 Reade street,
Administrator's sale of [illegible] Furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, mahogany Billiard Table, black walnut Parlor Suits in reps, black walnut Bookcases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Stoves, Desks, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. By order W. Lyon, Administrator.
WEDNESDAY, February 28,
at 11 o'clock, at the private stables 341 West Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,
EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
to close the estate of the
LATE COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR., DECEASED,
comprising one of the most valuable and elegant Private Establishments ever offered for public competition in this country. The Stock can be examined on and after Monday, 12th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the stables as above. A full and detailed advertisement will be given in a few days.

ALBERT E. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty, 41 Cedar and 38 Church streets.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a fine assortment of second hand and new goods, including:—
Parlor and Library Suits,
Walnut Chamber Suits,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Secretary and Library Bookcases,
Extension and Centre Tables,
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands,
Dining and Chamber Chairs,
Fine Cutlery and Plate,
Chromos, Paintings, Clocks,
Office and Counting House Desks,
Bedding of every description,
Oilcloths and Crumb Cloths, &c.,
being a large sale of first class goods.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods and Fixtures in store No. 3 Park row will be sold at a bargain by assignee; must be sold this week.
A. S. DUNCOMB, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF
Handsome and genteel Household Furniture.
On this Saturday, February 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence of Albert A. Vanderhoff, Esq., leaving for Europe, 232 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue:—Parlors Velvet Medallion Carpets, grand square rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Easy Chairs in reps, Clocks, Vases, Extension Table, Buffet, China Dinner Set, Crystal, Glass and Silverware, basement and Servants' Furniture, &c. House to let. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend the sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Avenue cars, and stop at Forty-second street, near the house.

ART NOTICE.—ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HIGH CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Monday and Tuesday, February 12 and 13, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 57 Nassau street, a fine collection of European and American Oil Paintings.
The pictures are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale at private residence, 120 West 23d street, west of 6th avenue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this (Saturday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, all the rare and costly Works of Art, rich Cabinet Household Furniture, namely:—Magnificent 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, used 6 months; magnificent Parlor Suits, made by Broadway makers; Bookcase, Etageres, Centre and Side Tables, inlaid Cabinets, real Bronzes, fine Oil Paintings, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bedding complete, &c.; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Clock, Buffet, Extension Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Silverware, Glassware, &c., in all over 405 lots. Sale positive.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art,
Public auction,
on this day (Saturday), at the elegant private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., the property of M. H. Drake Esq., sale commencing at 11 o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles, covered brocatel, reps; marqueterie Cabinets, Bookcase, Tables, Etageres, Encoignures, Canterburys, Jardinieres, velvet medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This day, at private residence, 124 West 26th, near 6th av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, HENRY ZIN, Auctioneer, sells over 400 lots, $10,000 worth of useful Household Furniture, comprising Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and every article necessary for housekeeping.

BY H. HART, AUCTIONEER, 158 EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH street—Will sell this day, February 10, at 1 o'clock, corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a first class Liquor store.
C. FARLEY, Marshal.

BY H. HART, AUCTIONEER, 158 EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH street—Will sell this day, February 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tenth street, near avenue B, the Stock and Fixtures and Good Will of a first class Liquor store.
C. FARLEY, Marshal.

BUTCHER FIXTURES.—WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 546 Eleventh avenue, near Forty-second street, a complete set; ice house, 5x7; been used only a short time.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD Furniture, new and second hand, this day at 11 o'clock, at auction, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, viz:—Parlor Suits, in reps, haircloth and brocatel; carved walnut and rosewood Chamber Suits, Carpets, Oilcloths, curled hair, wool and husk Mattresses; feather Pillows, large French plate mantel and oval Mirrors, office and library Tables and Desks, Paintings, Engravings, &c.; also Bar Counters, Chairs, &c.; also one fine walnut Milliner's Counter, with 12 drawers; one Coupe Rockaway. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder. Fine Counter Showcase.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, February 10,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of a large lot of Parlor Suits, in haircloth and reps; new cane-bottom Chairs, Rockers, black walnut Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, one Down Beds, Pillows and Bolsters; mahogany Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Hatstands, English Beer Pump, Bar Counter, Refrigerators, Store Fixtures, Carpets, Oilcloth, French plate Pier Glasses, Looking Glasses, rosewood 7¼ octave Piano, cost $750. Cash deposits required.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
117 and 119 Leroy street, near Hudson, Ninth ward.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 117 Leroy street, three story and basement high stoop brick Dwelling, 20x40 feet; lot 25x100 feet.
No. 119 Leroy street, three story and basement brick high stoop Dwelling, 22x40 feet; lot 25x100 feet.
Possession May 1, 1872; 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. Maps and permits at No. 3 Pine street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Executor's sale of
Nos. 13 and 15 Howard street.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, February 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), N. Y.
Sale by order of Wm. W. Wakeman, Jr., Executor.
Howard street—The valuable Lots, together with the Buildings thereon, Nos. 13 and 15 Howard street, south side, between Broadway and Elm street, being 25 feet west of Elm street. Plot is 50x100 feet; in the midst of first class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine street, New York.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONeer, sells this day (Saturday), February 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, one Howe Sewing Machine and four casks of California Wine. By order of LORENZ OBERLE, City Marshal.
Also gold and silver Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c., and a general assortment of Wines and Liquors in demijohns, cases, barrels and casks.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Machinery, Iron, &c.
Marshal's Sale.—Will sell this day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock noon, at Nos. 502, 501 and 505 West street, a large lot of Machinery, old Iron, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Horses, Trucks, Harness.
Marshal's Sale.—Will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, two bay Horses, one double Truck, one single Truck, one set of double Harness.
P. McCABE, Marshal.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—of valuable business Property, on Pearl and [illegible] streets.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, February 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under direction of [illegible] Nathan, Esq., Referee. The valuable business Property [illegible] Pearl street [illegible]
G. TILLOTSON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 229 Broadway. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1872, AT 12 NOON, ON THE premises [illegible]

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

A TUTOR WANTED.—TO GO TO NEW JERSEY TO teach [illegible] 11 and 12 years old. Address box 2,068 Post office.

ENGLISH TAUGHT TO FOREIGNERS OR OTHERS, [illegible] Address T. A. HALL, 244 West Twenty-[illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE SEWING MA[illegible]

M[illegible] FRENCH [illegible]

MUSICAL.

B[illegible] WANTED [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 206 BLEECKER street [illegible]

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

PEACE OR WAR.
BACKING UP THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.
SEE THE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
THIS DAY.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING EVENING PAPER OF THE AGE.
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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS BRUTUS.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AS CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS ....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER ....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN ....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's Music Store 711 Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Manager........................WM. B. FRELIGH
Last night of
Mr. CHARLES PETRIE.
Last night of the famous drama of
PEDESTIN,
endorsed by the press and public as the best drama of the day.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS,
GREAT SENSATIONS,
SUPERB ACTING,
ALL NIGHTLY CHEERED BY
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Everything perfect and complete.
MATINEES MONDAY and THURSDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½. | THE GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY IN 30 NEW AND NOVEL ACTS. NEW YORK BY NIGHT AND DAY. THE DUTCHMAN'S KENO GAME. BEAUTIFUL SNOW.
TONY PASTOR as GRAYSON and BARNY McNULTY.
ALICE SOMERS in her great act, PATCHOULI.
BOWERY DANCING MASTER, FRENCH TWIN SISTERS.
All the stars in a gigantic bill. Saturday night a great programme.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "DREAMING, STILL Dreaming," sung with great success by Mrs. Seguin, Miss Marsh and others, just published, price 50c.; also, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," price 30c.; "Oh, that We Two were Maying," by Gounod, 40c.; "Qui Vive," march, 30c.; and "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
GO SEE MASTER BARNEY
in his original sketch of
BAD WHISKEY.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vocal classes and piano clubs are constantly forming. Thorough instruction by the most celebrated professors. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

"CLEAR THE TRACK," NEW GALOP, STRAUSS, 35c.; "German Hearts," "Thousand and One Nights," "New Vienna," "Tanz Prioritaten," 75c. each; mailed postpaid. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FREEDOM! EQUALITY!! JUSTICE!!!
"These three; but the greatest of these is justice."
VICTORIA C. WOODHULL
will speak at the Academy of Music, Tuesday, February 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., on
THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION,
which, though unexpected, is at our very doors.
Admission $1. Reserved seats secured at 44 Broad street, from date, without extra cost.

LECTURE.—DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL lecture on "Our New Minister at Hardscrabble," in the Westminster Presbyterian church, West Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Monday evening Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

A BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCAtion; will be sold low, as owner has other business to attend to. Inquire at 327 East Twenty-first street until sold.

A SPLENDID WINE AND BILLIARD SALOON FOR sale cheap; also Restaurants, downtown Lunch Rooms, Lager Bier Saloons, Corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Hotels, Meat Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, of all styles and makes, for sale cheap, at the AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY'S, 300 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—APPLY TO E. HAMBLEN, 111 Broadway, room D, basement.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED UPON THE best avenue in Brooklyn; large Stock, handsome Fixtures, good Lease, with cheap rent; no opposition; growing neighborhood; good reasons for selling. Address for three days box 185, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS STOCK AND FIXTURES of Hat Store, No. 8 Bowery, and Lease of building; either together or separately. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF PREMISES on the corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, now occupied as a bank, with Furniture; also a valuable Safe. Apply to H. MERRITT, 53 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, GOOD WILL, STOCK and Fixtures, doing a first class trade, on one of the best corners on Third avenue, to a cash buyer only. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Murray street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GAS AND STEAM Fitting and Plumbing Establishments in the West, now doing a business of $60,000 per year; working 27 hands; fitted up in the best manner with steam power and all tools requisite to carry on a large business; making money and business constantly increasing; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address M. & CO., box 1,370 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE, THE nicest store, located in the choicest part, and doing one of the best trades in the city; terms reasonable, as the party wishes to retire from business. All information given on the premises, 499 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with 17 well furnished rooms; one minute's walk from either of the New York depots; the proprietor's reason for selling out is on account of his moving to his own premises. Inquire at 248 Market street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to leave the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to T. C. REES, 11 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE, WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR Store in the Eleventh ward. Inquire of EMANUEL & HIRSCH, 35 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF FIRST class dry goods store doing good cash business; modern front; good location; good reasons given for selling. Apply at 355 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN INTEREST, THE BUSIness, Lease and Fixtures of the two well known and long established Tea Stores on Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-second and Fiftieth streets; to those who are familiar with the city retail trade for the past thirty years it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the rare opportunity this offers; principals only dealt with. Apply from 10 to 1 at 831 Eighth avenue, corner of Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE, NEATLY FITTED UP, well stocked, splendidly located west side Confectionery; fine living apartments; rent $35; price $400.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 4 West Fourth st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED Restaurants; bar and plenty of rooms; four story; 90 feet deep, complete, on the easiest terms ever offered. Apply at 617 Sixth avenue.

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FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, TOgether or separate, of a Custom and Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing store, in a growing city 12 miles from New York. Address WILMOTT, Herald office.

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FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a Store and House Furnishing Store on Eighth avenue, established ten years, doing good business; terms easy. Address S. V. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business requiring only a small capital; profits large; article staple; easily managed.
REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PHOTOgraph Gallery in Chatham street; room enough for family; a good chance for an enterprising man. Address GALLERY, Herald office.

MARBLE YARD FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness; terms reasonable. Address B. TOMLINSON, Absecon, N. J.

TO PAPER BOX MAKERS.—A PRESS, TWO PAIRS Shears and other articles, suitable for the trade, for sale. Call at the clothing store corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

TWO YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—AT A LOW RENT, a large corner store in the growing city of [illegible], N. J., on Broad street, near the depots. Address box 425 Elizabeth (N. J.) Post office.

$400 WILL BUY A WELL PAYING CIGAR Store, near City Hall, Brooklyn, with Stock and Fixtures [illegible] VANDERVOORT & GOLLMARK, 35 Park row, room 12.

$600 WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE, [illegible] per month, together with a Lease. Apply to [illegible] GAFFNEY & CO., 264 Bowery.

$10,000 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK AND Fixtures of the wholesale and retail Toy Stores 222 and 224 [illegible] avenue, occupied by [illegible] Waugh. The stock will be reduced to suit a purchaser.

MACHINERY.

BARGAINS.—[illegible] HORSE POWER AMES PORTABLE Engine [illegible]
E. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHED, [illegible] Address DR GEIST, Station K Post office.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE, STATIONARY AND HOIST[illegible] JOHN McLAREN, Third and [illegible] Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO [illegible] COPPER STILLS, WITH [illegible] of D. M. KOEHLER [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINES AND Boilers [illegible] HOFFMAN [illegible]

TWO SCREW CUTTING LATHES, ONE SMALL [illegible] and second hand [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—SECOND HAND [illegible] WASHING MACHINE [illegible]

3 LATHES, ONE PLANER, ONE DRILL PRESS, Blower, Forge and Blacksmith's Tools, [illegible] for sale, separately [illegible]

15 HORSE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, IN GOOD order [illegible] Apply [illegible] Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. ARTISTIC DANCING
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS,
THE CLOWN DOG,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN
and
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
ON MONDAY NEXT, GRAND RECONSTRUCTION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, February 12,
RECONSTRUCTION
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW COSTUMES. NEW MUSIC.
NEW DANCES. NEW ACTS.
First appearance of the
RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS.
First appearance of the celebrated
SPANISH MINSTRELS,
First representation of the
FAMOUS EGYPTIAN SERPENT DANCE
by Mlle. SASSI,
with many new and novel features.

MATINEE, BLACK CROOK, TO-DAY AT 2.
MATINEE, BLACK CROOK, TO-DAY AT 2.
MAJILTONS, INTELLIGENT ANIMALS, JUGGLERS, MARCHES, DANCES, &c.
RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
"HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!"
188TH TO 198TH TIME
OF G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME,
"COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO!"
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S COLORS NAILED TO THE MAST.
FOX
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THE MERRY MARTENS.
THE MATCHLESS WILSONS.
THE GREAT KIRALFYS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BEAUTEOUS BALLET.
THE ROARING HARLEQUINADE.
HUMPTY
CHALLENGES THE WORLD.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
Secure your seats early.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF
JOHN GARTH,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated Drama of
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES,
THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES
EVER EXHIBITED ON THIS STAGE,
AND A CAST
OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH AND COMPLETENESS.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. John Brougham and Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
Curtain rises at 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE,
the great drama of the times.
TWENTY SEVENTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
Saturday, at 1½.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, George De Vere and others.
*** Seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (Feb. 22), the Fifth Avenue Company will VISIT PHILADELPHIA by special train, and give a MATINEE of "DIVORCE" at the Walnut Street Theatre, returning immediately after the performance by LIGHTNING TRAIN to New York to give ON THE SAME EVENING the one hundred and seventy-sixth representation of DIVORCE at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers ....CARROLL & McCLUSKEY
Positively last night of McCloskey's local Drama,
"DARING DICK, THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVE."

DAN BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D STREET.
TO-DAY. MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
Un Ballo in Maschera. Un Ballo in Maschera.
Un Ballo in Maschera. Un Ballo in Maschera.
Un Ballo in Maschera. Un Ballo in Maschera.
DAN BRYANT as SIM DIPSEY, THE DOORKEEPER.
DAN BRYANT as SIM DIPSEY, THE DOORKEEPER.

THIS EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
THIRTY-FIFTH GRAND CONCERT
OF THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY, AT 2:30 P. M.,
MATINEE
AT THE PAVILION, AT THE PAVILION,
688 BROADWAY 688,
Between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PAUL FALK.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 1872,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Miss ISABELLA STONE, of Boston;
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. JAMES WEHLI,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Blume's, Union square, and at the hall.

GO SEE GUS WILLIAMS.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ O'CLOCK.
MATINEE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, organ, guitar, singing; day and evening. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed free. Address J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

2D PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEASON BY the popular Band of the Twenty-second regiment, Charles Rehon, Leader, at the Armory, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, Monday evening, February 12, 1872. Tickets 50c. For sale by Coltax & Overton, 233 and 1225 Broadway; Roe Lockwood, 812 Broadway, and Tate & Briggs, 564 Broadway.

WEHLI'S PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS.
"Blue Danube" valse, (transcribed), $1; "Marche des Vivandieres," $1; "Silver Bells," 75c., and the ever popular "Marche des Amazons," $1.
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THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTATLY
ON HAND.

PIANOFORTES.

A SUPERB STEINWAY PIANO—BARGAIN FOR [illegible] purchased; DECKER & BROTHER, 5 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, [illegible]

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SQUARE rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker, in use 18 [illegible] will sell for three days, at private residence 114 West Twenty-sixth street.

A LADY WILL SELL, FOR LESS THAN $150, ROSEwood [illegible] Pianoforte, manufactured by best city makers, modern improvements; perfect order; splendid tone. 28 Third street.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, ONLY $150.—A WEBER [illegible] carved legs, every improvement [illegible]
J. BIDDLE, 15 [illegible] street, near Broadway.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $100.—A SPLENDID [illegible] Pianoforte, with agraffe treble, [illegible]
FELS & SON, 127 Bleecker street.

AN ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, [illegible] patent agraffe [illegible] cost $600, for $250; [illegible] Music Cabinet. Call at private residence 128 West [illegible] street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, [illegible] Paintings, Bronzes, Cabinets, [illegible] West 10th, near 5th av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND [illegible] at lowest prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$275.—THE "NATIONAL" PIANOFORTE.—A FIRST [illegible] years. New Pianos and Organs to let very low. [illegible] BATES.

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UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager ....S. W. BUTLER.
THE MOST POPULAR NOVELTIES OF THE DAY.
AN IMMENSE BILL OF ATTRACTION.
MATINEE MATINEE,
MATINEE MATINEE, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
MATINEE MATINEE.
ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
Doors open at one o'clock. Seats reserved in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
JOSH HART.......................514 BROADWAY.
SECOND MATINEE ....Manager
of the new Burlesque,
DI-VORCE.
SECOND MATINEE
OF MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
SECOND MATINEE
OF MISS LILLIE HALL.
SECOND MATINEE
OF MISS JENNIE BENSON.
SECOND MATINEE OF THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,
LA PETITE BENSON.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE AT THE
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
DI-VORCE.
DI-VORCE.
DI-VORCE.
Mr. JOHN HART.......as.......MISS FANNY TEN STRIKE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NEXT, Mr. SAM RICKEY, in his original act,
BAD WHISKEY,
and the great CASTELLOTI, in his terrific act,
THE LADDER OF LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager ....Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
Last appearance of the Misses
SUSAN AND KATE DENIN.
GRAND MATINEE
AT TWO O'CLOCK. DOORS OPEN AT ONE.
Miss SUSAN DENIN
will appear in the famous Drama of
EAST LYNNE,
as Lady Isabel
and Madame Vine.
EVENING, AT QUARTER BEFORE 8 O'CLOCK,
TWO
GREAT DRAMAS,
commencing with the Drama of
WILL HATLEY;
OR, FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.
Miss SUSAN DENIN..........as..........WILL HATLEY
Miss KATE DENIN..........as..........NORAH CREGAN
Concluding with the Drama of
FORSAKEN.
Miss KATE DENIN..........as..........DEBORAH
The celebrated Dramatic Wonder,
Master PERCY ROSELLE,
is engaged and will appear on Monday evening in his great impersonation of the
BOY DETECTIVE.
The popular actor, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, is engaged and will shortly appear.

BOWERY THEATRE. (EXTRA.)
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
AT TWO O'CLOCK. Doors open at one.
MISS SUSAN DENIN
will appear in the Drama of
EAST LYNNE,
as LADY ISABEL
and MADAME VINE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT TWO.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT EIGHT.
The engagement of the wonderful
EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY
closes next week.
SEE THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE CITY.
MATINEE AT TWO, TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT TWO, TO-DAY.
EVENING, AT EIGHT. AFTERNOON, AT TWO.
The entertainment is of the most delightful nature, the programme being extended and varied.
MATINEE AT TWO.
JESTERS, JUGGLERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES, &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT BY THE
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite soprano,
Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, with
Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TAY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN..................Musical Director.
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..................Leader

34TH STREET THEATRE,
Between Second and Third avenues.
Continued Success.
First week of BILLY PASTOR,
CAUSLAND AND MEYERS,
the musical clowns,
MLLE. CONCHITA RENZATI,
and the GREAT VARIETY combination.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Friday, ladies' invitation night.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—MONALDI MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT OF MONALDI.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. MACKAYE.
LAST NIGHT OF MISS GRISWOLD,
in play of
MONDAY MONALDI. MONDAY
they appear in
MARRIAGE.

PROFESSOR MULDER FABBRI'S OPERA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 10,
positively for the last time,
IVANHOE.
(The Templar and the Jewess.)
Next week LAST WEEK of the OPERA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
LAST MATINEE
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
of the celebrated young American Actor, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in J. J. McCloskey's sensational Drama, entitled
ON HAND.
ON New Songs and Dances, HAND.
ON composed and performed HAND.
ON only by HAND.
ON JOHNNY THOMPSON, HAND.
POSITIVELY LAST TIMES.
DAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8.
MONDAY, February 12, first appearance of Miss
MARIAN MORDAUNT,
in T. B. De Walden's new sensational Drama of
DARLING,
with the advantage of a superior Cast of Characters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST SEASON OF
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, AT 2 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with a star cast, including
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA..........as..........ARLINE
Mrs. SEGUIN..........as..........THE GYPSY QUEEN
Introducing a song by Balfe.
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN and WHIFFIN.
Conductor, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
EVENING AT 8.
SECOND EXTRA NIGHT.—First performance in New York of Cherubini's master work,
THE WATER CARRIER. DER WASSERTRAEGER.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss CLARA DORIA, Miss SCHOFIELD, Messrs. CASTLE, KARL, COOK, HALL and RYSE in the cast.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will introduce in the third act the GRAND ARIA from GOUNOD'S LA REINE DE SABA (first time in New York).
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
MONDAY EVENING, February 12, Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY'S operatic debut in America, in Herold's
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
TUESDAY, February 13, DON GIOVANNI, DON JUAN.
Seats at the Academy; 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M., FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
BOHEMIAN GIRL, (with a star cast.
Mme. PAREPA ROSA as Arline; Mrs. SEGUIN as Gypsy Queen, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN and WHIFFIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9,
First performance in New York of an opera by Cherubini,
THE WATER CARRIER (LES DEUX JOURNEES).
DER WASSERTRAEGER.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Until further notice,
MAN AND WIFE.
In rehearsal, the
DUKE'S MOTTO.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!!
SECOND WEEK AND ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF THE SPORTIVE EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Wanted, 100 Children, between five and nine years old, for a NEW SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME. Children that can dance preferred.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE.
EXQUISITE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
FOX AND GOOSE.
FOX AND GOOSE.
LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.
THE TWO DROMIOS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND CONCERT,
under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church, for the benefit of
ZENANA (FEMALE) SCHOOLS IN INDIA,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly given their services:—
MRS. PHILIP GUILAGER,
MISS MORENSI,
MR. WILLIAM S. LEGGATT,
MR. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
SIGNOR BENTI, Pianist.
SIGNOR AGRAMONTE, Conductor.
TICKETS $1; RESERVED SEATS $1 EXTRA.
For sale at Fifth Avenue Hotel; E. Kuhlman's, 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the book store, 849 Broadway.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this noble scientific museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend [illegible] can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK.
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS [illegible] OBJECTS OF WONDER.
[illegible] the most wonderful [illegible] Admission 25 cents. 745.

STEINWAY HALL.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
MME. S. R. MILLS AND SIGNOR SARASATE.
MATINEES. MATINEES. MATINEES.
SECOND MATINEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT.
DOORS OPEN AT 1, TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.
Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music stores.

WILLIAM H. POPE
will recite the beautiful poem, entitled,
THE RELIEF TRAIN TO CHICAGO
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

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OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

What the State Legislature Proposes To Do About Them.

Text of the General Act for Their Regulation and Conduct.

Stringent Provisions as to Liability of Trustees and the Investments Made by the Banks.

How Frauds Are To Be Prevented and Depositors Protected Against Loss.

The Bill the Poor Man's Friend and the Honest Rich Man's Safety.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1872.

The question as to what legislation should be adopted with a view of correcting abuses that already exist and of abuses that may yet crop out in the savings bank system, as it now stands in this State, is destined to be one of exceeding importance during the present session of the Legislature. The villanies which "good" savings bank officers can sometimes become guilty of, and the peculiarities of which have been laid bare by the recent failure of several of the "institutions" in New York city and elsewhere; the loose way in which the business of some of the banks are carried on and the fact that there is not at present sufficient legal provision to amply protect the poor who gave their

HARD EARNED EARNINGS

into the hands of the trustees for safe keeping, have made a profound impression on the financial heads of the Senate, and efforts are now being made by the Committee on Banks to meet the general want by drawing up a general law on savings banks which will, once for all, make the system what it should have always been—proof against fraud and loss to depositors. The committee have been hard at work for over two weeks and have at last decided upon a bill which they will present either next week or the week following, as a few of the members are anxious to still add some amendment which will, in their opinion, make the bill not only more acceptable to all classes of the community concerned in the welfare of savings banks throughout the State, but render it all the more stringent and effective as a barrier against the peculating proclivities of

DISHONEST BANK OFFICERS.

It should be stated that several years ago a bill somewhat similar in its scope to the one now under consideration by the committee was presented in the Senate, and was some time after its introduction reported upon favorably by the Committee on Banks; and—*postea nihil*. Why, it was smothered and allowed, even afterwards to see the light of day was known only to certain influences which were brought to bear against it and which came to the Legislature in the shape of "sound advice" from savings bank officials of experience; and I learn that one of these "experienced" individuals was no less a person than the identical Mr. Conklin, who made his absence from the Market Savings Bank a few weeks ago so unwelcome to so many friends and fellow citizens. The bill now under consideration is a far more stringent one than any bill of its kind that has ever been introduced, and as it is a general act, to take the place of all special acts of the same nature heretofore passed, it will readily be seen that it deserves the careful study and care the Banking Committee have given and are still giving to it to make it as near perfection as possible. The following is the bill in full:—

An Act to Consolidate the Several Acts Relating to Savings Banks, and To Provide for a Uniform Administration of Their Affairs.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

OF DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITORS.

SECTION 1.—It shall be lawful for any savings bank to receive on deposit any sum or sums of money that may be offered for that purpose by any person or persons, or by any religious or charitable corporations or societies, and to invest the same and declare, credit and pay interest thereon, as hereinafter authorized and provided, and not otherwise.

SEC. 2.—The sums so deposited shall be repaid to each depositor or his or her legal or authorized representatives when required by him, her or them, but at such times and with such interest and under such regulations as the Board of Trustees may prescribe not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which regulations shall be put and kept up in some public and conspicuous place in the room where the business of the savings bank shall be transacted, and shall be printed on the certificate or on the book issued to depositor, and shall be binding on the depositor, and shall not be altered so as to affect any deposits which shall have been made previous to such alteration, until after notice to the person making the deposits so to be affected; provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the trustees, in their discretion, to require notice of sixty days before the withdrawal of the whole or of any part of any deposit.

SEC. 3.—Whenever any deposit shall be made in any savings bank by any person, being an alien or minor, or a female, being or thereafter becoming a married woman, the same shall be held for the exclusive right and benefit of such depositor and free from the control of lien of all persons whatsoever except creditors; and shall be repaid, together with the dividends thereon, to the person making the deposit, and the receipt or acquittance of such alien, minor or female shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge for such deposit to the corporation.

SEC. 4.—In all actions in any Court of this State against any savings bank by a husband, to recover for moneys deposited by his wife in her own name, or as her own money, the wife may be examined and testify as a witness in like manner as if she were an unmarried woman. And in all actions against any savings bank to recover for moneys on deposit therewith, if there be any person or persons, whether husband or wife, or otherwise, claiming the same fund, who are not parties to the action, the Court in which such action is pending, shall, on the petition of such savings bank, and upon five days' notice to the plaintiff and such claimants, make an order amending the proceedings in said action by making such claimants parties defendant thereto; and the said Court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the rights and interests of the several parties to said action in and to said funds. The said funds or deposits which are the subject of the said action shall remain with such savings bank upon the same interest as other deposits of like amount, to the credit of the action until final judgment therein, and the same shall be paid by such savings bank in accordance with the provisions of said final judgment. The question of costs in the actions referred to in this section shall in all cases be in the discretion of the Court; but the amount when allowed shall be the same as in other actions of a similar nature.

ARTICLE II.

OF INVESTMENTS.

SEC. 5.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to invest the moneys deposited therein only as follows, to wit:—

1. In the stocks or bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes of the United States.

2. In the stocks or bonds or evidences of debt bearing interest of this State.

3. In the stocks or bonds of any county, city, village or town in this State, issued pursuant to the authority of any law of this State, but not to exceed ten per cent of the whole amount of their deposits shall be invested in town or village bonds.

4. In the stocks or bonds of any other State in the Union that has for three years previous to such investment being made regularly paid the interest on its legal bonded debts in lawful money of the United States, but not to exceed in the aggregate ten per cent of the whole amount of their deposits.

5. In bonds and mortgages on improved and productive real estate situate in this State and worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon, but not to exceed fifty per cent of the whole amount of deposits shall be so loaned or invested.

6. In real estate subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank, while awaiting opportunity for the judicious investment of the funds deposited with them, to loan the moneys so deposited upon the security of the stocks mentioned in sub-divisions one, two, three and four of the last preceding section, provided that not exceeding ninety per cent of the cash market value of [illegible] thereon.

SEC. 7.—[illegible] which loans are made, pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section, depreciate in value after making any loan thereon, it shall be the duty of the trustees to require the immediate repayment of such loan made by them thereon or a portion thereof, or additional security therefor, so that the amount so loaned shall at no time exceed ninety per cent of the market value of such securities and no loan shall be so made without a stipulation [illegible] the same shall be subject to the conditions of repayment or of additional security required by this section.

SEC. 8.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to keep in reserve to meet current payments an available fund of not exceeding [illegible] per cent of the total amount of deposits [illegible] bank, which they may keep on hand, on deposit, as hereinafter provided, or invested on call or the securities authorized for investment in subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 5, or on other good and marketable corporate securities, the interest or dividend upon which have been regularly paid during not less than two years previous to any loan being made thereon; provided that no loan shall be made on any securities other than those authorized for investment for an amount exceeding three-fourths of the par value, or of the market value when less than par, of such securities, and provided further, that the trustees shall be personally liable for any loss beyond an amount not exceeding fifty per cent of the surplus held by the institution at the time of such loss sustained through loaning moneys upon any other securities than those named in the subdivisions one, two, three and four of section five of this act.

SEC. 9.—It shall not be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to loan the moneys deposited therein to any party thereof upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts or any other personal securities whatever, except in the case of the personal bond given as collateral security for a loan made upon a mortgage of real estate, as provided in the next succeeding section, or to depositors on the security of their pass-books.

SEC. 10.—In all cases of loans upon real estate a sufficient bond or other personal security shall be required of the borrower, and all the expenses of searches, examinations and certificates of title or appraisals of value, and drawing, perfecting and recording papers shall be paid by such borrower.

SEC. 11. Whenever buildings are included in the valuation of any real estate upon which a loan shall be made by any savings bank they shall be insured by the mortgagor for at least two thirds their value, in such company of this State as the trustees shall direct, and the policy of insurance shall be duly assigned to the corporation making the loan, and it shall be lawful for such corporation to renew such policy of insurance in the same or in any other company of this State, as they may elect from year to year, or for a longer or shorter term, in case the mortgagor shall neglect to do so, and may charge the same to him. And all the necessary charges and expenses paid by any such corporation for such renewal or renewals shall be paid by such mortgagor to the said corporation and shall be a lien upon the property so mortgaged until paid.

SEC. 12. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to keep the available fund authorized by section 8 of this act on deposit in any bank or banking association organized under the laws of this State or of the United States, or in any trust company incorporated by the laws of this State, with interest at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent, as may be agreed upon, but the sum so kept on deposit in any one bank or trust company shall not exceed twenty per cent of the capital of such bank or trust company, and shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars or ten per cent of the whole amount of deposits in such savings bank.

SEC. 13.—The banks or trust companies in which the deposits from the available fund shall be kept shall be designated by a vote of a majority of the trustees, exclusive of any who are at the time directors of any bank of discount, or trustees of any trust company, in which the deposits of such savings bank are authorized by the provisions of the last preceding section to be kept, provided, however, that where a majority of such trustees are now directors of any such bank, or trustees of any such trust company, such depositories may be designated by the vote of a majority of such trustees, approved by the Superintendent of the Banking Department; and provided further, that as vacancies occur in the office of trustees of such savings bank the same shall be filled from others than directors of any bank or trustees of any trust company until there shall not exceed one third of the whole number of trustees in such savings bank, and in no savings bank hereafter to be organized shall the number of trustees who are directors of any bank or trustees of any trust company in this State exceed one third of the whole number of such trustees, and where they now exceed that proportion vacancies occurring shall be filled from others than such directors or trustees.

SEC. 14.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:—

1. A lot and banking house requisite for the transaction of its business and for an income from such portions of the same as are not required for its own use.

2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith for money loaned.

3. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees rendered or obtained for money loaned.

SEC. 15.—All such real estate as is described in the second and third subdivisions of section 5 of this act shall be sold by the corporation holding the same within five years after the same shall be vested in such corporation by purchase or otherwise; but the Superintendent of the Banking Department may, in his discretion, upon the application of any savings bank, extend the time within which such sale shall be effected.

SEC. 16.—It shall be unlawful for any savings bank directly or indirectly to deal or trade in real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as authorized by this act, or to deal or trade in any goods, wares, merchandise or commodities whatever, except as authorized by the terms of this act, and except such personal property as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

ARTICLE III.

OF SURPLUS.

SEC. 17.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to reserve and to set aside from the gross amount of gains or profits of the institution an amount not to exceed one per cent per annum on the deposits of such institution, to be held and invested as provided for in this act as a surplus fund to meet any contingency in its business, until such surplus shall be equal to fifteen per cent upon the amount of such deposits.

SEC. 18.—In determining the per cent of surplus and value of assets held by any savings bank its interest-paying stock investments shall be estimated at their market value; its bonds and mortgages on which there are no arrears of interest for a longer period than three months shall be estimated at not exceeding their face, and its real estate not exceeding its cost and cash value.

ARTICLE IV.

OF INTEREST.

SEC. 19.—All savings banks shall make up their accounts semi-annually, to the 1st day of January and July in each year, and all interest shall be credited or paid to the depositors on or before the 20th day of January and July respectively in each year.

SEC. 20.—It shall be unlawful for the trustees of any savings bank, or for any officers or agents thereof, to credit or pay any interest, except from profits actually earned.

SEC. 21.—It shall be unlawful for the trustees of any savings bank to declare or allow interest on any deposit for a longer period than the same has been deposited, except that deposits made not later than the 7th day of January and July in each year, at the discretion of the trustees, may have interest allowed upon them the same as though deposited on the 1st day of either of those months respectively.

SEC. 22.—No interest shall be allowed upon any deposit exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, or upon any or all of several deposits standing in the name of any one depositor, in trust or otherwise, whose aggregate shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, unless the same shall have been on deposit at least six months prior to such interest being allowed thereon.

SEC. 23.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to discriminate in the interest allowed by them between the deposits of $1,000 and under and the deposits of more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 24.—It shall be the duty of the trustees of any savings bank, after deducting the necessary expenses and the reserve for the surplus fund, as authorized by this act, to divide as nearly as may be practicable all the remaining profits ratably among the depositors, within the discretion conferred in the last preceding section.

ARTICLE V.

OF REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 25.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, at any time on the application of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank, for due cause set forth in said application, to suspend, under his hand and seal, any trustee from his office.

SEC. 26. Upon issuing any such order, a copy shall be transmitted to the savings bank of which the person so suspended is a trustee, and such order shall be entered in full upon the minutes of said savings bank, and notice thereof be given to said trustee, to whom, upon application, said original order shall be delivered.

SEC. 27.—The Superintendent of the Banking Department shall also transmit a duplicate copy of such order to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the judicial district within which such savings bank is located, by whom, after proper notice by such trustee, affording him an opportunity to be heard in his defence, such order may be vacated or confirmed, and the confirmation of such order shall be equivalent to an order for the removal of such trustee from office.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE DISSOLUTION OF SAVINGS BANK CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 28.—Whenever the trustees of any savings bank shall, by a vote of three-fourths of their number, resolve that it is expedient to discontinue the business and operations of such savings bank, they shall transmit a copy of such resolution to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, with the names of the trustees voting upon such resolution in the affirmative or negative, the names of those present and not voting and the names of those absent at the time of such vote being taken.

SEC. 29. Upon receiving a copy of such resolution it shall be the duty of said Superintendent himself, or one or more competent persons by him appointed, to examine the affairs of such savings bank, and to prepare a full and accurate statement of its condition as regards its resources and liabilities.

SEC. 30.—Upon the completion of such examination it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to advertise for four weeks, in one or more papers in the county where such savings bank is located, for proposals to assume the charge and control of such savings bank at the place where the same has been transacting business, or elsewhere in the same county; and such notice shall contain a general statement of the condition of such savings bank.

SEC. 31.—Whenever, within thirty days after the first publication of the notice authorized in the last preceding section, fifteen or more persons whom the Superintendent shall approve shall agree to assume the charge and control of such savings bank, and to continue its business in the city, town or village where the business of such savings bank has been transacted, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take possession of all the assets, books, papers, records, accounts and property, of whatsoever nature, belonging to such savings bank, and to transfer and deliver the same to the persons so agreeing to assume and carry on its business; and thereupon the Superintendent shall issue to such persons his certificate, under his hand and seal of office, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which such savings bank is located, and a duplicate copy shall also be filed in the Bank Department, and shall declare the persons named therein duly incorporated as the legal successors of the late trustees of the savings bank so transferred.

SEC. 32.—Upon the execution of such certificate of incorporation, pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section, the persons named therein shall be and thereby become a body corporate and politic, under the name and title of the savings bank whose assets have been so transferred, and shall have, by act of law and without any other or further transfer or conveyance, full possession, right, title and ownership in and to all the real and personal estate of such savings bank, with power to hold and convey the same, subject to the uses for which such savings bank was instituted, and to the provisions and requirements of this act.

SEC. 33.—If proposals satisfactory to the Superintendent shall not be received from fifteen or more persons, as provided in section 31 of this act, or if it shall appear to the Superintendent inexpedient to continue the business of such savings bank as an independent organization in the city, village or town where its business has been transacted, it shall be lawful for him to consider and accept of the proposal of any savings bank in the same county to assume the assets and liabilities of such savings bank.

SEC. 34.—Upon accepting the proposal of any savings bank in the same county to assume the assets and liabilities of such dissolving savings banks, the Superintendent shall take possession of the assets of such dissolving bank, as provided in section 66 of this act, and shall transfer and deliver the same to the savings bank from which such proposal has been accepted; and the deed or instrument of conveyance executed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, under his hand and seal of office, or of the savings bank in whose name the same are held, shall be a good, valid and sufficient conveyance for any real estate requiring to be transferred or sold, or disposed of, and conveyed under these provisions, or for the transfer of any stocks or bonds, or of any mortgages requiring to be transferred or assigned, and such conveyances of real estate or assignments of mortgages shall be entitled, without other or further proof than the hand and official seal of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, to be recorded in any county in this State where the lands so conveyed or mortgaged, or any part thereof, shall lie.

SEC. 35. Upon the completion of such transfer and delivery the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall file in the office of the County Clerk of the county where the savings bank whose assets have been so transferred was located, and also in his own office, his certificate declaring the incorporation of such savings bank to be terminated, and thereupon such savings bank shall be dissolved, and its corporate existence shall cease and determine, and the savings bank to which such transfer of assets has been made, shall thereafter be deemed and taken to be solely responsible to the depositors of the savings bank so dissolved for the full amount due by it to all of its depositors, and the assets so transferred to it shall be and constitute a part of its aggregate assets, and the liabilities so assumed by it shall be and constitute a part of its aggregate liabilities, and it shall not be required to keep any separate account or to make any separate statement of the assets or liabilities so acquired or assumed.

SEC. 36.—If no proposal satisfactory to the Superintendent shall, within sixty days after the publication of the notice authorized in section 30 of this act, be received by him from any fifteen or more persons, nor from any savings bank, agreeing to assume the assets and liabilities of such closing savings bank, the said Superintendent shall take possession of all the assets, books, papers, records and accounts and property of whatever nature belonging to such savings bank, and shall convert such assets into money as fast as practicable, and shall proceed to pay off and discharge its liabilities in the following order:—

1. The expenses of the examination and the liquidation of the affairs of such savings bank.

2. All other lawful debts [illegible] of such savings bank, except the deposits and dividends.

3. The remaining assets pro rata among its depositors.

And he shall, upon taking possession of such assets, file in the office of the County Clerk of the county where the savings bank was located, and in his own office, the certificate of [illegible] required by the last preceding section, and such savings bank shall thereupon be dissolved as is said preceding section provided, and said Superintendent shall have the same power to transfer and convey the assets of such closed savings bank as is given by section 34 of this act.

SEC. 37. Upon taking possession of the assets, as provided in the last preceding section, the Superintendent shall give notice once a week for four weeks in one newspaper published in the city, village or town where the savings bank was located, or in some newspaper in the county, to all depositors or other creditors to present their claims at some place in such city, village or town, to be named in such notice, on or before, and at the expiration of one year from the publication of said notice all claims other than of depositors shall cease to be valid against the assets remaining in his hands, and he shall then publish a list of all the depositors of [illegible] towards appearing on the books of such savings bank who have not called for or received their pro rata distribution with the amount of their deposits remaining, and the amount awarded to them by the pro rata distribution of the assets, which list shall be published once a week for six weeks in one or more newspapers published in the city, village, town or county in which such savings bank was located, and shall state where in such city, village or town payment of the same will be made.

SEC. 38. At the expiration of one year after the publication of the list and notice as provided in the last preceding section, any assets remaining unconverted shall be converted into money by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, and such moneys remaining uncalled for shall be paid by him into the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 39. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent to employ some competent and trustworthy person, residing in the city, village or town where such dissolved bank was located, as his agent to receive the money derived from the conversion of the assets and to pay the depositors and other creditors, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 40. Whenever, upon any examination by the Superintendent of any savings bank, as hereinafter provided, he shall find that its business is conducted in an illegal or in an unsafe manner, or that its income is not sufficient to pay expenses and at least four per cent dividends per annum to depositors, together with a reserve of one half per cent per annum upon deposits for surplus, he may make any order in the premises concerning the conduct of the business of such savings bank not inconsistent with the provisions of this act which he shall deem necessary to improve its condition and to protect its depositors from loss, and it shall be the duty of the savings banks receiving such order forthwith to obey the same; and if any savings bank, receiving such order, shall neglect or refuse to obey the same, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to proceed in regard to such savings banks in the manner provided in section 30, to and including section 39 of this act.

ARTICLE VII.

OF REPORTS AND SUPERVISION.

SEC. 41.—Every savings bank shall on or before the 1st day of February and August in each year, make a report in writing to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in such proper form as he may prescribe, of its condition on the 1st day of January and July preceding, after the interest up to that day shall have been allowed and credited to the accounts of the depositors.

SEC. 42. Such report shall state the total amount of assets of every kind, the amount loaned on bond and mortgage and the rate of interest, the cost, par value, estimated market value and rate of interest of all stock investments, designating each particular kind of stock, also any bonds and mortgages the interest on which is in arrears for three months or upward, the amount loaned upon the security of stock, with a description of all the stocks held as security for such loans and the rate of interest received on said loans, and separately any loans on which the interest is not regularly paid; the amount invested in real estate, its cost, estimated market value and the yearly income derived from the same, the amount of cash on hand or on deposit in banks or trust companies, with the names of the banks or trust companies where deposited, the amount in each and the rate of interest received on such deposit, and, in addition to what is above required, shall state the principal sum of each and every bond and mortgage held by such savings bank, the town or city and the county in which the mortgaged premises are situated, and the rate of interest of such bond and mortgage.

SEC. 43. Such report shall also state all the liabilities of the savings bank making the same on the said 1st day of January and July, the amount due depositors, including the interest credited to them for that day, stating such interest as a separate item, and any other debts against or claims upon such savings bank which may become a charge upon its assets. The January report shall also state the number of open accounts on the said 1st day of January, the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn during the previous year, the whole amount of the interest earned and the amount of interest credited to depositors for the year preceding the date of such report, the number of new accounts opened and the number of accounts closed during the year.

SEC. 44.—After the report required by sections 42 and 43 to be made for the 1st day of July next, the semi-annual reports thereafter to be made for the 1st day of January and July in each year, as required by this act, shall state concerning mortgages only such as have been wholly paid or in part, and how much has been paid since the date of the last report, or have been foreclosed, or such new bonds and mortgages as have been taken for investment since the date of the last report. And no savings bank shall hereafter be required to make any annual or other report to the Legislature, nor to the Mayor and Commonalty of any city, nor to the Board of Supervisors of any county, nor to any other authority whatsoever, except as in this act provided, any provisions in the charter of any savings bank to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall they be subject to the inspection or supervision of any local officer or authority, nor to any interference from any such local officer or authority in matters pertaining to their business or dealings.

SEC. 45.—Such report shall be verified by the oath of the two principal officers of the institution, and the statement of assets shall be verified by the oath of one or more of the trustees who examined the same, pursuant to the requirements of section 52 of this act, and any wilful false swearing in regard to such reports or in regard to any reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be deemed perjury, and be subject to the prosecution and punishments prescribed by law for that offence.

SEC. 46.—If any savings bank shall fail to furnish to the Superintendent of the Banking Department any report or statement required by this act, at the time so required, it shall be liable, in the discretion of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, to forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars per day for every day such report or statement shall be so delayed or withheld, and the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office to recover such penalty, and when collected the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State and be applied to the expenses of the Bank Department.

SEC. 47.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, to communicate to the Legislature a statement of the condition of every savings bank from which a report has been received for the preceding year, and to suggest any amendments to the laws relating to savings banks which, in his judgment, may be expedient or necessary to increase the security of depositors or impart greater efficiency to the administration of the affairs of savings banks.

SEC. 48.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department as often as once in three years, himself, or by one or more competent persons, to be by him appointed, to visit and thoroughly examine the condition, working and affairs generally of each and every savings bank organized and doing business in this State, and he shall certify to the result of such examination upon the records of each savings bank so examined; and to this end the books, papers, records and assets of every savings bank shall at all times, during the hours of business, be open for inspection and examination by the Superintendent or such other persons as he may designate as his agents for that purpose, and such examination may be made without previous notice of the same being given.

SEC. 49.—The Superintendent of the Banking Department is hereby authorized to employ from time to time as many clerks as may be necessary to discharge the duties hereby imposed, and the salary of such clerks shall be paid to them monthly on his certificate and upon the warrant of the Comptroller out of the Treasury, and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, in his annual report to the Legislature, to state the names of the clerks so employed and the compensation allowed to them severally.

SEC. 50. Each savings bank organized and doing business in this State shall pay $5 toward defraying the expenses incurred by the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act, and the residue of such expenses shall be paid by them in proportion to the amount of deposits held by them severally, and the sums thus contributed shall be paid into the treasury of the State; but when the deposits of any savings bank are less than five thousand dollars it shall be exempt from contribution, and the expense of any special service done for or rendered to any savings bank in examining its affairs, or otherwise shall be paid by the savings bank for which such service is done, in such sum as the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall certify to be just and reasonable.

SEC. 51.—If any savings bank shall, after due notice, refuse or neglect to pay its proper share of charges so allotted, or such sum as the Superintendent shall certify to be just and reasonable, for any special service rendered on its behalf, then the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office against such savings bank for the recovery of such charges or sums so certified.

ARTICLE VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 52.—It shall be the duty of the trustees of every savings bank, by a committee of not less than three of such trustees, on or about the 1st day of January in each year, to thoroughly examine the books, vouchers and assets of such savings bank and its affairs generally, and the statement or schedule of assets reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the 1st day of January in each year shall be based upon such examination, and shall be verified by the oath of the trustees making such examination, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the trustees of any savings bank from requiring such examination at such other times as they shall prescribe.

SEC. 53.—It shall be lawful to pay trustees of a savings bank acting as officers of the same, whose duties require and receive their regular, faithful attendance at the institution, such compensation as in the opinion of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be just and reasonable, but such majority shall be composed exclusive of any trustee to whom such compensation shall be voted; and the vote fixing or altering the compensation of any officer who is also a trustee shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, with the yeas and nays upon such vote, for his information.

SEC. 54.—It shall be lawful for any savings bank that has a surplus of five per cent to pay their trustees who perform, as a committee, the service of examining the books, assets and vouchers of the bank, provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to prevent the payment of a trustee of any savings bank for services which such trustee may render said bank in the line of such trustee's private business or profession.

SEC. 55.—All certificates or other evidences of deposit made in pursuance of the regulations of any savings bank shall be as binding upon the corporation issuing the same as if made under its common seal.

SEC. 56.—The misnomer of any savings bank in any deed, gift, grant, contract, conveyance or other instrument shall not vitiate or impair the same if the corporation be sufficiently described therein to ascertain the intention of the parties.

SEC. 57.—It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association, corporation or individual or private banker to advertise or put forth a sign as a savings bank, or in any way to solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, and any bank, banking association, corporation or individual or private banker that shall offend against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred dollars for every day such offence shall be continued; and the Superintendent of the Banking Department may maintain an action in his name of office for the recovery of such penalties, and when collected the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SEC. 58.—All the assets of any bank or banking association, now or hereafter to be created, that shall become insolvent or fail after or [illegible] for the payment of its circulating notes [illegible] by the directors, assignee or receiver thereof, in the first place to the payment of any sum or sums of money deposited with such bank or banking association by any savings bank, but not exceeding the amount authorized to be so deposited by section 12 of this act, and the provisions of this section shall also extend and apply to trust companies authorized to receive deposits of savings banks under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 59. The term savings bank, as used in this act, shall include and be construed to mean and apply to all banks or institutions for savings, or savings banks or savings institutions, by whatever name known, in this State, and the provisions, regulations, prohibitions and directions of this act shall also include and apply to every savings bank or institution for savings that now is or may hereafter be incorporated in this State, and to their trustees, officers, servants and agents, and their respective charters are hereby so amended as to conform to this act. [illegible] the Supreme Court over trustees, officers and servants of these corporations are continued and shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 60. In order to conform to the provisions of this act concerning loans and investments, no savings bank shall be required to change its existing loans or investments, but all loans and investments hereafter made by any savings bank shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 61. All general acts or parts of general acts in relation to savings banks and all special acts or parts of special acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 62. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed favorably for every beneficial purpose therein contained.

The most important amendment to the bill, and which has not yet been decided upon, is to make the twenty-second section so read that $1,000 shall be the maximum amount of any individual deposit made in a savings bank. It is urged, however by one of the members that the twenty-third section covers this ground satisfactorily by discriminating between the interests to be allowed on deposits under as well as over and above $1,000. This seems to be the opinion of the majority of the committee who have taken the matter in hand. The forty-eighth section is decidedly a "scorcher," and yet I understand an amendment is to be proposed making it still stronger. Some of the Senators who have been consulted as to the propriety of the thing are in favor of striking out that portion of the fifty-third section which allows a trustee a salary under certain conditions. With the exception of these few proposed amendments, which are still under advisement, the bill will be reported as given above.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

How Amnesty was Killed in the Senate—The Civil Rights Amendment Broke Its Back—Wanting Two Votes of Passage.

The Senate Chamber concentrated all the interest felt in the Capitol to-day. Its galleries were filled at noon. The short debate over Senator Edmunds' resolution relative to proceedings in England was evidently regarded with approval. Mr. Tipton then made a slashing assault on Mr. Sumner, General Sheridan, the New York and New Orleans Custom Houses and the President. He was not quite as amusing as usual, being apparently much too bitter for wit to temper the severity of his assaults. After an hour or more was consumed in this way, the vote occurred on Mr. Corbett's amendment to the section of Mr. Sumner's amendment under which the word "white" would be stricken from the naturalization laws. Mr. Corbett is haunted by the Chinese, and don't want them to have the right to become citizens. The vote stood 13 to 33. Then came the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which had been so far modified as to strike out churches from its operations. There was considerable though subdued excitement manifested, both on the floor and in the galleries, while the vote proceeded, and when its close character became manifest the colored part of the large audience showed, in their strained attention to every name as it was called, a pardonable anxiety. At last the call ceased, and rapid pencils soon figured the result—28 to 28—a tie, and the Vice President, for the first time since he has occupied the chair, had occasion to cast a vote, which he did, in the affirmative. A round of applause greeted his "aye," quickly drowned by the resounding gavel and order of Mr. Colfax to have the offenders arrested if applause or other manifestations were repeated. The close result surprised many persons, it being expected that the amendment would have received several additional votes. Messrs. Ames, Brownlow, Clayton, Rice, Spencer and West were the only Southern republicans voting with Mr. Sumner. Messrs. Pool, Sawyer and Robertson voted against it, as did Messrs. Schurz, Trumbull and Logan. The democrats all voted against the amendment. The question recurred on amnesty. Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment excluding from relief all otherwise disabled who had been aiders and abettors of the Ku Klux. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 16. A sharp debate grew out of remarks made by Mr. Edmunds, during which he charged that Wade Hampton, Kershaw and other South Carolina Confederates comprised the Advisory Board of the Ku Klux State organization. Mr. Robertson resented the charge, and Mr. Blair was especially bitter in retort. Senator Scott made a forcible speech, in which, while he did not endorse Mr. Edmunds' direct charge, he charged that the leaders named did endorse and sustain the Ku Klux. Mr. Morton's amendment was passed requiring that all persons from whom disabilities were removed should take an oath of allegiance and swear also that they were not then and had not been members of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Scott regarded this as superfluous, because a Ku Klux would take any oath without compunction.

The sharpest personal rencontre of the discussion occurred at this time between Messrs. Blair and Edmunds. The latter commented in a caustic manner on the former's apologizing for these crimes. Mr. Blair suggested he had done his duty, whereupon Mr. Edmunds remarked that he ought to have "stuck." Mr. Blair replied that he had "stuck" longer than the Vermonter, who had never gone in at all. The reply of the latter was made in a peculiarly aggravating manner. Remarking that other men than those wearing epaulets and swords might have been good citizens and patriots, he intimated that the country had not been saved by its brigadiers—the men who sat in their tents, drank wine and signed orders. He gave further point to his allusion by a Pickwickian declaration that none was meant. The new Georgia Senator, Norwood, aired his debating capacity at considerable length and declared his inability to vote for the amended measure. Of course the vote could not be taken without another tilt, so Messrs. Sumner and Sawyer indulged in rhetorical recrimination and attack on each other. The vote was then taken. Two-thirds of all voting being required lent doubt to the result from the first. Six republicans—Messrs. Hill, Boreman, Scott, Tipton, Trumbull and Wright—voted nay. Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Corbett, Cole, Schurz and Morrill of Maine, who were in the chamber or cloak rooms, did not vote. Mr. Chandler left to get his dinner. Messrs. Nye and Edmunds were paired. All other republicans voted for the measure, and the vote stood 33 to 19. The bill was lost through the lack of two votes, required to make the needed two-thirds.

Failure of the Charges Against Judges Field and Hoffman.

The House Committee on the Judiciary having given several days to a hearing of William Hastings, in support of his application for the impeachment of Associate Justice Field and Judge Hoffman, and having carefully considered the case, to-day decided to make an adverse report upon his memorial and ask to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

The Alleged Pacific Railway Frauds.

Some time ago Representative Moore, of Illinois, introduced a resolution in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and other railroad companies, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. To-day the committee agreed upon a report, in which they state that 100 miles of the road have been completed under the assignment made to the company by the name of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and filed in the Department of the Interior by the railroad companies interested in 1865; that the road so completed was accepted by the commissioners appointed as prescribed by law; that bonds have been issued to the said Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for all the sections of said road so completed, and patents were ordered to be issued for the lands, or fifty seven miles thereof, by the Secretary of the Interior, which order had been opened for a rehearing before the Secretary of the Interior and is now pending before him, he being the officer by law now authorized to hear and decide upon the same, and which order was not known to the House at the time of the passage of the resolution. There being no evidence of fraud in the premises the committee will ask to be discharged from a further consideration of said resolution, and that the same do lie upon the table and the Secretary of the Interior be notified thereof.

A New Survey for an Interoceanic Canal Through Nicaragua.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day gave orders that an expedition should at once be organized for the survey of the Nicaragua route for an interoceanic canal. The expedition will be commanded by Commander Crossman, and some vessel already in commission will be ordered to take the party to the Gulf station. This route was surveyed very carefully in 1851 and 1852 by Colonel Childs and the information gained at that time will be the basis of the proposed new survey.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day were, on motion of their chairman, formally discharged from further consideration of the memorial of William McGarrahan, which was then referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

A Congressional Stokes in the Claim Business.

The trial of W. B. Stokes, indicted for aiding and assisting for money, in the prosecution as agent or attorney, of claims against the United States while he was a member of Congress, and receiving a gratuity in consideration of services, ended to-day. The jury, after being out four hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged—standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

A Government Clerk as a Bogus Claim Operator.

John N. Ehle, clerk in the Third Auditor's office Treasury Department, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the government. The Third Auditor says the accused used one set of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim; but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claims through the office.

Ehle, as he abstracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his operations. He was required to give bail.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Gratiot Washburne, Assistant Secretary of Legation to France; William Brisburne, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Ghent; R. C. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; D. Willard Bliss, to be member of the Board of Health of Washington, D. C.

The Army and Deficiency Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations have finished the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates over $29,600,000, including $26,000 for Willett's Point. They have now under consideration the Deficiency bill. The amounts to be appropriated foot up thus far to $5,600,000.

The Income Tax Blanks.

Commissioner Douglass has been unable to ascertain from the Committee on Ways and Means whether the income tax will be continued, the committee not having yet determined the question. The Commissioner is anxious to be informed on the subject, as the collection of the tax will necessitate the distribution in March of seventeen tons of blanks.

THE STEAMSHIP COLORADO.

Break of the Vessel Amidships and Total Loss by Wreck.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, 1872.

The reports which were received from the scene of disaster to the stranded steamship Colorado, off Crosby, in the early hours of the afternoon, were to the effect that the vessel would be floated off to-day and towed to the dry dock for repairs.

The following publication was made, however, under date of five o'clock in the evening:—"All efforts to save the Colorado have failed. The steamer has broken in two and will prove a total loss."

THE MIKADO'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The Orientals "Doing" Camp Douglas—A Thorough Examination of the Garrison, Manner of Drilling, Arms, Accoutrements, Cookery and General Habits of United States Troops in Camp—The Visit to Brigham Young Considered a Breach of Etiquette.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 9, 1872.

On an invitation of General Morrow's, Yomado, General-in-Chief of the Japanese Army, an instructor of the army with the rank of colonel, and two military attachés, visited Camp Douglas to-day, for the purpose of examining the internal construction and working of the military affairs of the United States Army. The General was received with an appropriate salute, and after a brief

VISIT TO GENERAL MORROW'S HEADQUARTERS,

he commenced with the Commandant a tour of inspection and investigation, accompanied by all the officers of the garrison. First, Major Gordon's company, Second cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Delwoodie, went through various evolutions, which greatly pleased the Japanese officers. The guard house was then visited and the mode of performing guard duty and the manner of keeping the prisoners explained. After the barracks of Captain McGuinness' company had been inspected, with kitchen bunks, showing their mode of life, the old style of guns were exhibited and examined, together with the accoutrements. Then they went to Colonel Nugent's company's quarters, where a company went through manual drill and small arms exercise, and where the guests examined various styles of arms and accoutrements with which the company is equipped for experimental purposes by the War Department. The arms, embracing Sharp, Remington and Alyas' Springfield rifles and eight styles of accoutrements were closely examined. The baker was next visited, and rations for one man shown them, and a ration return filled out and given them.

THE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CAMP

were shown and explained. Commissary, Quartermaster and Hospital Departments, the blacksmith, paint, wheelwright and saddlery shops were then visited, and the workings minutely explained. Copious notes were taken and a thousand questions asked. Nothing escaped the keen eye of the Japanese, who required full explanations. Finally the transportation wagons and mules were exhibited, and campaign life and garrison habits illustrated, and every detail fully explained. The General and his suite were evidently greatly pleased, and expressed satisfaction to General Morrow for the valuable information given them.

A JAPANESE FAUX PAS.

After a number of assertions and denials it is finally certain that Minister De Long and the Embassy, except the ex-Ambassador, who was ill, visited Brigham Young, who is held a prisoner of the United States in his own house. This step is generally regarded as a grave *faux pas* on the part of Mr. De Long, and one that has caused no little animated discussion on his official conduct. It was generally supposed that the Embassy was accredited to the President of the United States, and not to persons accused of violating its laws. The visit was brought about by an old, often practised trick here; but it hardly excuses an American Minister who has lived on the Pacific coast for a lifetime.

PROVISIONING FOR THE JOURNEY EASTWARD.

The Japanese will doubtless be off in a day or two for the East, as a special train is expected to-morrow from Omaha. They will take ten days supplies and provisions and be fully provided against the snow blockade in the Black Hills and the detentions elsewhere on the Union Pacific road. They hope to get through in that time.

UTAH POLITICS.

Councillor Connor has introduced a bill to pay the expenses of the Convention to frame a State constitution. The experiment will cost $25,000 out of the Territorial Treasury. No one believes the State will be admitted, as it has little more than half the necessary population.

The Latest from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9—Evening.

Much surprise and regret have been expressed to-day among the gentiles upon learning that Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy, with the exception of the principal Ambassador, who was indisposed, had called upon Brigham Young. It is contended that since Young is not occupying any recognized official position and is a prisoner charged with murder, Mr. De Long, as the representative of the United States to a foreign Power, has made a serious mistake in this visit, inasmuch as it compromises the honor of the federal government and Minister De Long's high station. The feeling on the subject to-night is so exciting that some of the subscribers to the banquet have withdrawn their names.

Mr. De Long, speaking of the reception yesterday by the United States Supreme Court, says it was the most interesting of all occasions since the arrival of the Embassy in America. The addresses of Chief Justice McKean and Governor Woods made a most favorable impression on the Japanese and public.

The Japanese General Yamada and suite visited Camp Douglas this afternoon and received a salute of cannon. They made a close inspection of the barracks.

The favorable news received from the blockade inspires the hope of the Embassy being able to proceed on Sunday. All are determined to start on the first train and take the chances of getting through.

A report received at seven o'clock this evening states that three trains are moving westward from Rawlins station. It is hoped that they will reach Ogden to-morrow night.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Powhatan. Rear Admiral John Rodgers is detached from the command of the Asiatic fleet and ordered to return home, and orders have been issued to Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins to proceed by the steamer of March 1 to the command of the Asiatic fleet.

FRANCE.

Political Movement for Thiers as President for Life.

The Mission to Washington Not Yet Filled—Legislative Amnesty to Communists Under Condition—Flow of Specie to the Bank—Bazaine Said To Be Convicted of Treachery—General Distrust of Official Honesty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1872.

A political movement is maintained in the Legislative Assembly which has for its immediate object the formal declaration of M. Thiers as President for life, and to renew the Assembly by annual elections.

The propositions are reported to emanate from the members of the Left Centre.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

It is reported that the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

COMMUNIST AMNESTY UNDER CONDITIONS.

The Assembly has approved of the report of its committee recommending amnesty to all Communists under the rank of a commissioned officer and who have committed no offence under common law.

MARSHAL BAZAINE AND THE IMPERIALIST PROCLIVITIES.

The *Patrie* says the Committee of the National Assembly which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the recent war has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the republic.

LEGISLATIVE SUSPICION AND LIGHT WANTED FROM AMERICA.

The Assembly Committee on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials, who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French government during the war.

THE PREFECTURE OF THE SEINE.

M. Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by M. Augustine Cochin.

THE BULLION SUPPLY.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,200,000 francs during the week.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck on the Education Question and Prussianism in Poland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 9, 1872.

In the Diet to-day, during the debate on an education bill, Prince Bismarck said the government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it "as the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools, as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine."

ENGLAND.

Unanimous Choice of the Ministerial Candidate for Speaker of Parliament—Preparations for the National Thanksgiving.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, the Ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker without opposition.

The member thus comes quietly into an office yielding £5,000 sterling a year, with a peerage in prospective.

[Mr. Brand's election was spoken of as certain in the Parliamentary exhibit of coming legislative work which was published specially in the HERALD last Monday. A sketch of his life and public services was given at the same time.]

PREPARATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Extensive preparations are making for the thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's. A force of 1,000 men is at work daily making the necessary alterations, building staging and decorating the cathedral, which is closed to the public.

IRELAND.

Parliamentary Prospects in Galway—The Likely Candidate for Kerry and His Antecedents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9, 1872.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament contesting the seat of Mr. Nolan, just elected to the House of Commons, on the Home Rule issue, from Galway.

The indications are that Mr. James Arthur Dease will be successful in the parliamentary election in Kerry.

Mr. Dease's Political Platform.

Mr. James Arthur Dease is the eldest son of the late Gerald Dease, Esq., of Turbotson, county of Westmeath. He was born in the year 1826, and married the eldest daughter of the late Charles Jerningham, Esq. He was educated at Ascot and Stonyhurst College, and is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Westmeath and Cavan. He has served as High Sheriff of both these counties. His political prospects in the coming contest for the representation of Kerry have been set forth by his ardent supporter, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, in the following words, contrasting him with his "home rule" opponents:—

We recommend to you Mr. James Arthur Dease as a candidate whose superior abilities and matured judgment have been exerted in the furtherance of every useful reform; who has written essays on tenant right which led the way to the happy solution of that great question. He is one who will not purchase your votes or your confidence by pandering to popular folly or by promising what he knows cannot be performed. The struggle will be watched with deepest interest by many who wish to see in Parliament an enlightened exponent of Catholic interests. We trust that with the vast majority of the inhabitants of Kerry it will not be an objection that Mr. Dease professes with them the same faith and worships with them at the same altar. Nor will the Protestant minority object to one who knows and values our constitution, who demands no privileges for his own creed, but equal rights for all. You have been told that whoever does not wish for home rule is a slave and a coward. We do not wish for it, and we are neither slaves nor cowards. Cowardice is to be found in the hearts of those who, contrary to their convictions, yield to mob violence; who are afraid to lift their voices against a popular cry; who are afraid of the abuse of venal and dishonest demagogues.

ITALY.

American Naval and Ministerial Festivities in the Harbor of Nice—Minister Curtin on Board the Shenandoah.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1872.

A special despatch to the *American Register* from Nice reports that Mr. Curtin, the American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United States steamer Shenandoah by Commander Wells yesterday.

Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Minister.

The banquet was preceded by a boat race in the harbor and followed by a ball on board the Shenandoah which was gayly decorated.

SPAIN.

Provincial Agitation Against Royal Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1872.

Agitations against the government are reported in the provinces of Valencia and Andalusia.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

More Charters for the Metropolis.

Reformers of All Sorts from New York and Brooklyn.

A Very Comprehensive Commission for the Port of New York.

A RAILROAD FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1872.

The city is full of "reformers." It must pay to be a "reformer." It is natural to suppose so from the manner of men who have become so suddenly interested in the progress of reform. For instance, Brooklyn reform is represented by such men as S. B. Dutcher and B. F. Tracey, Internal Revenue Collector and United States District Attorney respectively. Then they are "heeled" by a crowd of revenue and Custom House officials, who also serve as aids to those admirable reformers and modest, high-toned men of the Custom House New York General Committee—Opdyke and Charley Spencer. If New York city should or could be reformed completely so that there would be no thieves or murderers or criminal offenders, what would become of Spencer? His mouthings would be heard no more, and he being such a modest man would retire to the shades of some unknown region. Then as to Opdyke. Well, he and Spencer are here with a charter in behalf of their gang, and if it be anything like the gentlemen who have brought it here it must be a peculiar document. Spencer's part would be all wind, and Opdyke's all mush. A good thing is told of Opdyke, which will bear repetition. General Nye was one day accosted by a superior and moral young man in this city on the subject of Opdyke and was dilating on his good qualities. The old General interrupted him, and said, in his old blunt way, "Young man, did you ever notice Mr. Opdyke particularly? If you did you must have noticed that he wears a

NUMBER FIVE HAT AND NUMBER ELEVEN BOOTS."

Opdyke and Spencer expect their charter to pass, of course. Then Tom Stewart and a number of the Greeley republicans are here with a charter to suit themselves; then again a number of others are here ready to lend a hand to help anything or any project that may suit them and their peculiar ideas. The reform Aldermen are expected to have a charter up here next week, and when that arrives there will be material enough to make some sort of hodge-podge from that may be "good enough for the city of New York." All these conflicting interests seem, however, to have a tendency to help the charter of the Committee of Seventy, and that notwithstanding the "log-rolling" by the wily Tilden, who has done nothing else during the past three days but lobby against the Committee of Seventy and endeavor to turn his nose inside out.

THE MANHATTAN ACCOMMODATION COMPANY

bill was up yesterday in Committee of the Whole, but was referred back to the Committee on Cities. This bill, it is said, is intended to benefit the Vanderbilt interest, and will hurt materially the business of livery stable keepers and coach owners in the metropolis. Blair spoke against the bill, and said that there was now a similar company in New York, and that it proved to be as great a swindle as any of the old systems which it was supposed to remedy.

THE LEGISLATORS' HEALTH

was made a subject of talk to-day in the Assembly. Mr. J. D. Brown, lately in the employ of the *Evening Journal* of this city, offered a resolution calling upon the Trustees of the Capitol to have the furnaces in the building removed and the system of heating by steam pipes introduced. The resolution failed to state what particular steam pipe establishment Brown was interested in, and he put his argument on the specious ground of the health of the members and blamed the air of the chamber for the death of the late Mr. Ely, of Broome county. He received a sharp side thrust from Strahan about the flow of oxygen in his orations, which was certainly damaging to those in the neighborhood. The would-be clown Brown made some remark which caused a laugh at him, and a general expression of the sentiment seemed to prevail that if he felt so badly he ought to retire. The only people who would miss him would be the printing thieves of the capital and the bigots who depend on him to stir up a sectarian discussion in the Legislature. It is scarcely probable that the resolution will pass, as everything this Brown has introduced so far has been killed by his buffoonery.

A CRACKED-BRAIN SCHEME

was to-day introduced by Mr. Twombly. It is to do away with the Commissioners of Docks, Pilots, Emigration and Quarantine and Harbor Masters, and make a Board of Commerce, to consist of thirteen. Who they are to be or how they are to be appointed is not provided for; but they are to hold office for ten years, and have full jurisdiction over the commerce, regulations and approaches to the port of New York, which is to include the counties of New York, Westchester, Kings, Queens and Richmond. Twombly, being Hank Smith's man, should have made some provision for the tugboat business, so that when his friend Hanky goes out of the Police Board, if his Bowling Green Bank business does not send him up the river, he may have no office to go into under the "reform" government; provided, of course, the bill should become a law.

Mr. Pell introduced to-day by request a bill providing for

A RAILROAD ON FIFTH AVENUE,

with Robert Taylor, George Merritt, C. W. Goddard, Edwin P. Smith, E. S. Halstead, Sylvester M. Pye, Bernard Casserley, C. P. Mallory, James Bagley, E. Holbrook Cushman, D. W. Wyman and Oliver Holden as incorporators. The route is from the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, and the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, west and easterly to Fifth avenue, across Washington Parade Ground, South Fifth avenue, West Broadway, College place, Robinson, Washington and Cortlandt streets to the ferry. Then, again continuing on lines of Sixth and Eighth avenue roads on College place, through the blocks to Fulton street, to New Church street, to Cortlandt street, Maiden lane to South street, to Burling slip, John, Dey, New Church, Church and Reade streets to West Broadway; and by down route to Twenty-third street North River. The cars which go to Cortlandt street ferry return over same route to foot of Twenty-third street, East River.

LOTTERY AND POLICY DEALERS

are soon to be brought to the mark, as Mr. Cook, of New York, is now perfecting a bill, which he will introduce in a few days. The bill is to more effectually prevent the sale of lottery and policy tickets in the several cities of the State and to prescribe the punishment therefor.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BILL.

The bill amending the Audit act got through both Houses to-day all right, and was signed by the Governor within ten minutes after its passage, he having been posted beforehand as to what the amendments to the bill as presented yesterday were which the Board of Audit desired made to it. When it was called up in the Senate by Mr. Palmer he told a little story which revealed a trick behind the scenes which none of the Senators were aware of when the bill was under discussion the day before. Mr. Palmer stated that the bill introduced by Senator Benedict was sent to Albany by a special messenger from Mr. Green. The same afternoon he got by mail the manuscript copy of a bill signed by the members of the Board of Audit, as having been adopted by them. The bill introduced by Senator Benedict was then in the hands of the Committee on Cities. Not knowing at the time that there was any

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO BILLS,

the one Mr. Palmer reported upon and the one introduced by Mr. Benedict, shortly after it [illegible] got in Committee of the Whole and afterwards in the Senate, where it was pressed to a vote [illegible] to get through. Mr. Palmer discovered that the bill sent up to him by mail differed materially from [illegible] they had all along been discussing. It was quite natural under the circumstances that Mr. Palmer should feel rather indignant at being made a catspaw in advocating as strenuously as he did [illegible] as the Board of Audit would [illegible] believe that he and his friends were opposed to the bill they had sent to him. Mr. Benedict [illegible] to state, was not

A PARTY TO THE TRICK,

and he made [illegible] fact [illegible] stating that he knew nothing whatever about [illegible] Mr. Green sent him to introduce it [illegible], and was in total ignorance of the fact that the Board of Audit had adopted a bill which differed from Mr. Green's. Once the situation was thus made plain to the Senate the amendments to the [illegible] act which the bill suggested by the Board contained were offered by Mr. Palmer and adopted. An amendment which the Governor himself had advised was also adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to borrow from time to time on

THE CREDIT OF THE CITY

and county, in anticipation of the revenue thereof, an amount not exceeding the estimates of $7,000,000, to meet the expenditures authorized by the second section of the Audit act, and "to issue bonds therefor." The amendments of the Board of Audit were as follows:—In the second section the word "may" was made "shall," and this was added: "All bills, accounts and claims presented to said board shall be placed on file in the Department of Finance in said city, and shall be open to the inspection of the public, and, except those for salaries and wages, shall not be audited by said board until the expiration of five days after presentation. This was the other amendment:—A general statement and entry of the nature of any bill, claim or account at the time of its presentation shall be made and taken as a reading, and entry thereof in a book as contemplated by the requirement of the act hereby amended. The latter portion of the section was amended by providing that nothing in the act should be so construed as to prevent or delay the payment to the several banks,

INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES

of the moneys advanced by them or either of them. The vote on the bill was 19 to 1, just a quorum being present. It was at once engrossed and sent to the lower House. Mr. Hawkins, on its being presented, suggested that as it contained all the amendments the Board of Audit had asked for, and as it was very important that it should be passed at once, it should at once be ordered to a third reading. The suggestion was adopted and the bill was immediately passed by a vote of 77 to 1, the solitary nay being Speaker Smith. The bill was then sent to the Executive Chamber, and within a half hour afterwards the bill was a law, recorded in the Secretary of State's office.

STREET PROCESSIONS.

Mr. Tiemann's bill regulating processions in the streets and cities is an excellent one, but could be made much stronger by positively prohibiting all processions other than those of the militia, Fire Department and police. As the bill now stands no processions will be allowed other than those of the National Guard, Police and Fire Department, except those desirous of parading first get the permission of the Police Commissioners. When they get such permission the Commissioners are required to give the paraders an escort. No procession on Sundays other than funerals (actual burials) are allowed, and they must have no music as an accompaniment. Now this will very naturally make the Commissioners take upon themselves a responsibility that they certainly cannot be very anxious to assume. It would give rise to jealousies and bickerings on the part of societies and clubs, many of whom would feel injured if they were refused permission to parade and others were allowed. What would the Commissioners do, for instance, in case they granted the request of the Irishmen to parade on

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

and refused the Orangemen, or vice versa? What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and now that this troublesome procession question has at last come before the Legislature, it might as well at present as at any other time (for the Legislature will have to take strong ground in the matter at some time or other) do the right thing. If it thinks that the public streets can be made use of by societies and clubs and "organizations" of all sorts that desire to air their ribbons and banners and cockades, and

BORROWED GOLD LACE,

to the detriment of business interests and the inconvenience of the traveling public, let it leave the question just where it now is. If, on the contrary, it desires to put an end to a cause of general periodical annoyance to the public and stamp out a public nuisance it has now the opportunity to do it by passing an act that will speak for itself. There is no middle way about the matter, and giving a discriminating power to permit processions to any body of men who by their invidious "discretion" may do more harm than good is worse than doing nothing at all on the subject.

THE "BOSS" IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Lowery, Senator from the Nineteenth district, put his foot in it to-day when he made an effort to be "sour-castic" at the expense of one of his democratic *confreres*. The fact is, Lowery cannot crack a joke without being offensive. Neither can he appreciate a joke when he hears one. Everything in life seems to be a grave subject with him, and when he tries to laugh his countenance naturally assumes the shape and form of a melancholy grin, half smile, half cry. When any one of his fellow members "goes for" anybody or anything, just for the fun of the thing, and makes the most fun he can out of either a serious subject or one that is funny of itself, Lowery is always certain to make a serious reply, that would delight the heart of the most "serious family" in the State. Not a day passes that he does not get a chance to show off his lugubrious propensities. To-day he got serious with Senator Johnson after he had offered a resolution that the Senate should adjourn over to Monday evening. Johnson is somewhat of a wag, and, in explaining why he voted in favor of the adjournment, stated that, as a good democrat, who had

THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE

at heart, he believed it his bounden duty to vote for an adjournment as often as he got a chance, and for as long adjournments as could be obtained; "for," said he, putting on a serio-comic air, "I believe that the people will be more benefitted by the members of the present Legislature going home very often than legislating after the 'reform' fashion they had already adopted." This side hit at his republican friends drew forth a laugh all round, in which the republicans heartily joined. Lowery, true to his "serious" instincts, took the hit as a deadly blow aimed at his party. So he got up, and, looking as grave as a professional sexton, he asked if Mr. Johnson would think it his "bounden duty" to not adjourn if the leader of his great party, the "distinguished Senator from the Fourth," were in the Senate and did not want an adjournment. "Would you, under the circumstances," he asked, "vote for an adjournment?" and he looked painfully serious as he put the question. Johnson was equal to the occasion. Glancing round at the republican Senators for a second or so, he exclaimed, "If the distinguished Senator from the Fourth were here and were to

WAVE HIS MAGIC WAND

about, as I hear he used to do in this Senate, probably even the Senator from the Nineteenth might hesitate how to vote." This was a crusher, and, of course, while all the Senators were snickering and enjoying the joke, Lowery had to get up and seriously assert that when he was in the other House, when the "Boss" was in power, he never was in doubt how to vote. Lowery evidently felt hurt at the way Johnson managed to turn the laugh on him, and when the Senate adjourned looked more serious than ever. It is not likely that he will make the "Boss" a subject for a "home thrust" again while Johnson is around, ready to take up the cudgels in a jocular way for any democrat, good or bad, living or dead.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1872.

A petition was presented from the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty asking for the abolition of the Water Board of that city; also from the owners and captains of coastwise vessels in relation to pilotage; also from certain mechanics in relation to the non-enforcement of the Eight Hour law.

REGULATING THE SALE OF DRUGS.

A bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the city of New York was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED

To incorporate the United States and Canada Bridge Company, to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence River, at or near Clayton; also to incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company (this is the original underground railroad enterprise); also to protect purchasers of real estate of infants when sold by special guardians; also to amend the charter of the National Burglar Insurance Company; also to incorporate the New York City Depressed Railroad Company; also to amend the charter of the New York Health and Accidental Insurance Company; also to authorize the New York Loan and Indemnity Company to accept and execute certain trusts; also to regulate processions in New York city; also to amend the act concerning evidence in all cases passed May 11, 1869.

STEAM TOWAGE ON CANALS.

A bill to authorize the introduction of the European system of steam towage upon the canals of the State was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act of this session to provide for paying salaries and deficiencies in the city of New York. This is the Supplemental Board of Audit bill, and makes plain the provisions of the original bill. Also to confirm the sale of real estate by the congregation of Bethel.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1872.

Mr. BLAIR, who was unavoidably absent last evening, requested that his vote be recorded against the fifteenth amendment resolutions, which was granted.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. ALVORD—Against the bill to improve Tacondaga River, which was agreed to. A similar report relative to Chub River, which was agreed to.

By Mr. CARROLL—Favorably to regulate the management of insurance companies. Also regulating dividends of life insurance companies.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Authorizing the city of Rochester to borrow money to pay debts; also two other similar bills; also authorizing the city of Syracuse to pay money borrowed for the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To legalize the payment of obligations incurred by the city of Brooklyn, also repealing the act extending the term of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York.

By Mr. WEST—Regulating the manufacture of gas.

By Mr. PRINCE—To regulate the number of judges in Brooklyn.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—Making provision for challenges of jurors in criminal cases.

THE KILIAN-STRAHAN CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. STRAHAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the papers and testimony in the contested seat case of Kilian vs. Frear. No conclusion on the part of the committee was submitted. Their conclusions will be submitted in a few days.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the speedy construction of sewers in South Brooklyn; regulating the New York and Long Island Ferry Company; authorizing the Union Home and School for Children of Deceased Soldiers to hold real estate; to incorporate the [illegible] Milk Association; authorizing the [illegible] Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York to hold real estate to the extent of $1,500,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LANSING—Incorporating the Hudson River Agricultural and [illegible] Society.

By Mr. PECK—For the better protection of the public health.

By Mr. MORTON—Providing additional causes for divorce in [illegible] insanity, abusive [illegible] of wife and [illegible].

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To create a commercial district for the port of New York, with a commission to be named and created hereafter. The bill is not complete, but is intended to give the city and shipmasters joint control over the harbor [illegible].

By Mr. WHITBECK—To protect physicians and surgeons in cases of mal practice.

By Mr. HAYNES—Making further provision for the government of New York, which provides for repealing the act requiring water meters to be used in the city.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To extend the operations of the act authorizing the construction of railroads.

RAILROAD REFORM.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a resolution for railway reform, and calling on the Attorney General to report to the House whether local roads are entitled to the rights they now possess. Laid on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. FORT called up his concurrent resolution to refer the apportionment of Congressional districts to a select committee consisting of two from each judicial district and one at large, and it was adopted.

PASSAGE OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY BOARD OF AUDIT BILL.

Mr. HAWKINS asked consent that the Senate bill amending the New York Board of Audit act, just passed by that body, be now put on its final passage, which was granted and the bill passed. It defines the provisions of the original bill.

Mr. MOSELEY moved that when the House adjourn on the 16th it be until the 26th, at half-past seven P. M. Laid over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the House adjourned until half past seven P. M. Monday.

THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTION.

Hank Smith and Jay Gould Examined.

The Senatorial Committee that is now engaged in asking questions regarding Senator Wood's probity as a representative of the people met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in their private parlor at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Of course the proceedings were, as on the previous day, entirely secret, and the persons who were most interested in finding out what was happening were, in consequence, most righteously vexed at the persons who were most interested in keeping it a mystery.

Hank Smith and Jay Gould were examined, and this closed the evidence against Wood. To-day the accused Senator will bring forward witnesses on his side. As far as could be learned, the evidence thus far has not been very damaging to his cause, and as Greeley was not examined it is probable that the prosecution has proved itself very weak.

The investigation will be adjourned to Albany soon, to which city it will probably be completed.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MINNESOTA.

Chippewa Railroad Land Grant.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9, 1872.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress for the adoption of a land grant to the proposed railroad from Bayfield to Chippewa Valley, as a substitute for the memorial in favor of a renewal of the St. Croix and Superior Railroad grant.

ARKANSAS.

The Negro Troubles on the Surface Again—Three White Men Murdered—The Assassins at Large, as None Dare Arrest Them—Shocking State of Barbarism.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1872.

A special despatch from Memphis to the *Enquirer* says that serious trouble is anticipated in Pope county, Arkansas. A day or two ago a negro was killed by two white men, they claiming that he had threatened their lives. In retaliation the father of the negro shot and killed an old man named Tucker, declaring that Tucker caused the murder of his son. The negroes then fearing they would be arrested for the murder of Tucker armed themselves and assembled in large numbers, defying the civil authorities.

A gentleman named Reynolds, who arrived from Chicot county yesterday, says the Governor's Guards have in a measure maintained order since the departure of the federal troops. Of the persons accused of murdering the three white men but one has been arrested, and he was immediately discharged, no one daring to appear against him.

KANSAS.

Examinations Before the Senatorial Bribery Committee—Another Indictment Found.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8, 1872.

Sidney Clarke was recalled before the Bribery Investigating Committee yesterday and testified that he knew nothing of the proposition alleged to have been made by Mr. King to Senator Wood by which the latter was to receive $8,000 or a mail agency. Another indictment in the Senatorial bribery case has been found.

NEBRASKA.

Convening the Legislature in a Mysterious Form—An Acting Governor's Method of Impeaching His Superiors.

OMAHA, Feb. 9, 1872.

Governor James, who has been acting Governor since the impeachment of Governor Butler, went East yesterday. J. S. Hascall, President of the Senate, left for the capital yesterday, and to-day issued a proclamation as acting Governor, convening the State Legislature. The call is made, among other things, for the purpose of taking action as to when any of the State offices shall be vacant and the manner of filling the same; and the investigation of the official conduct of any officer, and, if deemed expedient, his impeachment. It is claimed that this is sharp practice, and that the intention is to impeach the absent Governor, in which case Hascall would become acting Governor. The Legislature is called for February 15. Governor James will probably return in two or three days.

NEW YORK CITY.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at No. 9 Harrison street on the body of Harry McReynolds, a little boy three years and two months old, who died from the effects of burns received on Wednesday last by his clothes taking fire from a stove.

A meeting of the Freely Democratic Association was held last evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of Catharine street and East Broadway, P. J. Stapleton, the President, occupying the chair. Messrs. Jeremiah Hartey, Vice President, and Timothy O'Callaghan, Secretary, were present. A resolution was adopted tendering the leadership of their forces to Captain Freely, and pledging him their support in the coming campaign.

Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, on Thursday night again sent his officers out in citizens' clothes and gathered in a number of street walkers who promenade Broadway. The prisoners upon being conveyed before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, were promptly discharged, the Justice remarking, as on a former occasion, that he looked upon the arrests as a species of blackmail. There are panel houses in Captain Byrnes' bailiwick.

The Alumni of Psi Upsilon held their first reunion at Delmonico's last evening. Some hundred or more persons attended the banquet. Among the distinguished people present were Wm. E. Robinson, Dr. Wm. H. Draper, General Chester Arthur, Judge Hooper, C. Van Vorst, Rev. John Cotton Smith and others, representing twenty different chapters of the fraternity. The toast of "The Psi Upsilon Association" was responded to by John Taylor Johnston; "The Psi Upsilon Fraternity," by John G. Saxe, and "The City of New York," by Mr. Waldo Hutchins.

Charles Theodore Busch, the lunatic lover of the "Casta Diva," Mlle. Christine Nilsson, escaped from his confinement in the asylum at Blackwell's Island about a week ago. Since that time Detective Walsh, of the Charities and Correction, has been in search of him. He was found playing the piano for a precarious living in a cellar lager beer saloon in North William street yesterday. Detective Walsh brought him before Judge Shandley, who recommitted him to the care of the proper authorities. He seemed to think more of freedom yesterday than he did of his dearly beloved Christine; but, with his characteristic *sang-froid*, resigned himself to his fate.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Keenan in the case of William Meehan, sixteen years of age, who died in Bellevue Hospital two or three days since. William was employed in a printing establishment at 258 Pearl street, and on the 30th ultimo, while feeding the press his hand was drawn into it and badly crushed. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died as stated. Mr. John Crawford, one of the proprietors of the printing company, testified that with proper care on the part of those attending the presses there need be no accidents. Every precaution (said the witness) is taken at the place to avoid accidents of all kinds. Deceased lived at 1,274 Third avenue.

BERGH'S RAID ON THE HARLEM COW SHEDS.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the cow sheds between Seventy-fourth and 100th streets, on the east side of the town, were overhauled by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the majority of instances the sheds in which the animals are kept were found in a fearfully neglected condition, without means of proper drainage or ventilation, the effect of which was visible in the sick and emaciated condition of the animals. By order of the officers the cows were brought out into the open air and the proprietors given until Monday to perform their promises of improving the buildings.

In a small wooden shanty on Thirty-eighth street the officers found three cows, two of which had been reduced to mere skin and bones by starvation and disease. They were kept constantly confined in the shed, which was about ten feet long by five in height, and when brought out one of them fell down, while the others began to eat the dirty straw which lay around. The milk from these animals is sold to the residents of the neighborhood.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9, 1872.

The locomotive attached to the Winneconne freight train exploded this morning, near Schwarzburg. William Pie was instantly killed, and Ed. Ransom, fireman, fatally scalded.

CONGRESS.

Acrimonious Amnesty Debate in the Senate.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill Adopted and Amnesty Thereby Killed.

THE KU KLUX AND THE CARPET-BAGGERS

Edwards, the Arkansas Traveller, Started.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., presented petitions from leading citizens of Hartford, New Haven, Norwich and New Britain, Conn., for reform in appointments to and removals from office; also to salaries of officials, seizures, &c.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., and SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., presented similar petitions.

BILLS WERE REPORTED

as follows:—

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands—To provide for the sale of public coal lands.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance—Striking out the word "Leavenworth" from section 21 of the National Currency act. Passed.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., from the Committee on Commerce—To re-establish the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or use to restore the same to the city.

BILLS WERE INTRODUCED

as follows:—

By Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me.—Approving the act of the Dakota Territorial Legislature authorizing the people to vote for railroads.

By Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn.—For the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill.—To re-lease to the Indians the lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake, in Newton county.

THAT COPY OF THE TREATY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from District Attorney Fisher, of the District of Columbia, stating that the indictment found by the Grand Jury against Messrs. Ramsdell and White, the *Tribune's* correspondents, who refused to tell how they obtained the copy of the Treaty of Washington, which was prematurely published, had been quashed by the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for want of jurisdiction, and that if the Senate wished the prosecution to proceed in the Police Court it would be necessary for two persons cognizant of the offence to appear and make oath to the same. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.), of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reimburse certain soldiers for clothing lost by the Chicago fire.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr COLE (rep.), of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next, and insist upon its consideration until disposed of.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the resolution asking the President to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the alleged intention of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty of Washington was taken up, discussed and laid over. (The debate is given in another part of to-day's HERALD.)

The Senate resumed the consideration of

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The question was on substituting "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. COLE advocated it because it would exclude Chinamen.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., took the same ground, and argued that the recent treaty with China forbade the naturalization of Chinamen.

Mr. SUMNER said it merely provided that no one could claim to be naturalized under or by the treaty.

Mr. NYE insisted upon his own view.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said the meaning of the treaty provision was very plain. He knew it was wrong to intimate that any Senator was actuated by personal motives; but every one familiar with the recent poetry knew there was a bitter animosity between the Nye family and the Chinamen. (Laughter.)

The amendment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 34.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment providing that this act shall not be construed to alter the naturalization laws. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 34.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, moved to insert a proviso that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of the Chinese.

Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., was astonished at Mr. Sherman's voting to place the peaceful Chinamen on the Pacific coast at the mercy of their enemies in the jury box, when he had declared by his previous votes that the negroes at the South, ignorant, superstitious, utterly unconscious that there is a God above them, were fit to act as jurors.

Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., protested against Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights' bill as uncalled for and clearly subversive of the rights of the State governments. He read extracts from the protests of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Palmer, of Illinois, against federal military interference in the affairs of the States, and said that their language applied with just as much force to the usurpations proposed in this bill. Under the excitement of the war period these usurpations had been tolerated, but he warned the Senate that when the States should all have been restored to their places in the Union the people would demand that all this usurping legislation should be swept away, and, if necessary, would enforce it at the point of the bayonet. He also quoted a religious paper in condemnation of the military interfering in the Louisiana muddle, and a magazine against military men as statesmen.

Mr. CORBETT'S amendment was then rejected—12 to 32.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out the first section of Mr. Sumner's bill. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., appealed to the Senate to pass the Amnesty bill without amendment.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment, the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and it was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry, of Mich., Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Harlan, Hamlin, Morrill, of Vt., Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Davis of W. Va., Ferry of Conn., Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Me., Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers—28.

Messrs. Caldwell, Edmunds, Nye and Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Casserly, Hamilton of Md., Bayard, and Davis of Ky., who would have voted in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that there was a tie, and said that while he did not approve of all the provisions in the amendment, he would vote in the affirmative. So the amendment was agreed to. (Loud applause by the people in the galleries—mostly white.)

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the doorkeepers to remove all persons manifesting approval or disapproval; but none were removed.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., moved to strike out all the exceptions from the Amnesty bill.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., asked whether it would be in order to move to strike out the rest of the bill except the amendments just put in the Sumner Civil Rights bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. EDMUNDS said this would make it not an Amnesty bill, but a bill providing that certain persons guilty of perjury, in addition to treason, shall be entitled to hold the offices and exercise the powers of the government in those States. For instance, it would admit three men who were shown by evidence now in the possession of the government to be, or to have been until lately, the Advisory Board of the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina—Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw.

Mr. SAWYER said that Mr. Edmunds' statement about those three gentlemen might be true or it might not; but if it were true, he had yet to learn that keeping men under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment was a wise or an adequate punishment for the crimes committed by the Ku Klux. The opponents of this Amnesty bill have sought

TO KILL IT BY AMENDMENTS,

and he feared they had already done so. Evidently there were Senators who wished that the political disabilities should never be removed.

Mr. MORTON said the effect of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sawyer would be to make amnesty universal, and to declare that in the opinion of the United States Senate treason is no crime.

Mr. WILSON protested against Mr. Sawyer's imputation upon the motives of Senators who voted to amend the Amnesty bill. He was as sincerely in favor of amnesty as any one. He would vote for the House bill, and even go further; for he would be willing to except none but members of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court and of Congress who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that if Generals Hampton, Kershaw and Butler should be elected to govern South Carolina it must be by the votes of the colored people, who had a majority of 25,000 in that State. He did not believe the charge against those gentlemen. They were honorable men, who would scorn to aid or countenance such outrages.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., would not say that the charge was true; but he sent to the Clerk's desk a circular signed by two of those gentlemen—Hampton and Butler—soliciting contributions for the defence of men charged with Ku Klux outrages, and said it justified him in saying that those gentlemen were at least willing to have the Ku Klux acquitted upon "constitutional grounds." As to General Butler, however, the fears of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) came too late, for he had already been relieved of his disabilities.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., thought it would be as well now to strike out all relating to amnesty and pass the Supplementary Civil Rights bill and then pass another Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., thought Mr. Scott had no right to "impugn" three distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina to the Ku Klux outrages by reading a circular.

Mr. SCOTT—I did not say that they were members of the organization.

Mr. BLAIR—I think the Senator is disingenuous. Now, consider the circumstances under which that circular was issued. [illegible] was declared in eight or nine counties, men dragged from their homes on the accusation of the lowest and vilest in the State. This was the condition of things when those gentlemen came for [illegible] to contribute for the defence of innocent men outraged. Now, I state here and [illegible] that there was no circumstance in that part of South Carolina, and no ground which authorized the President to declare martial law. The arrests were made for crimes alleged to have been committed one, two and even three years before the passage of the act of Congress, and the whole community was put under martial law by the President. [illegible] was done for political purposes. The whole nation knows that, yet because these gentlemen asked contributions for the defence of men, many of them who [illegible] are branded as

[illegible] KU KLUX KLAN.

I [illegible] the charge [illegible] believe that any man [illegible] be [illegible] moment. The [illegible] to a [illegible] guilty [illegible] with the President, that those who took measures [illegible] martial law therefore [illegible] guilty. I do not believe that all who were arrested were guilty. Hundreds of them have already been released as not guilty. Hundreds have been acquitted, and none of them have been convicted of anything except a conspiracy.

Mr. SCOTT said the time would come for the discussion of the question whether the President was justified in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the counties referred to, and when the time comes he would be prepared to vindicate the President's action; but as Mr. Blair had raised the question of the condition of society there he would mention two or three facts. The Grand Jury, at the recent term of the Circuit Court, had prosecuted a great many persons for these Ku Klux offences, and the evidence showed that within six months a large number of victims had been whipped or killed in the counties of York, Union and Spartanburg, three of the counties in which the habeas corpus had been suspended. If Mr. Blair would read the testimony he would see, for instance, that a prominent man in York county, a leading physician, was the leader of a band of Ku Klux who at night dragged from his house and hanged in the presence of his wife an unoffending citizen. It was true that owing to a technical difficulty the convictions were only for conspiracy; but the testimony which proved the conspiracy also showed that murders had been committed, and that public sentiment was such as to paralyze the officers of the law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he could well understand the zeal of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair) upon this question. It was the same sort of zeal, although not inspired by the same motives, as that which carried on these outrageous operations at the South.

Mr. NORWOOD, (dem.) of Ga., asked Mr. Edmunds to state the proofs of his charge against Generals Wade Hampton, Butler and Kershaw.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. Norwood if he did not know that the Ku Klux organization existed at the South.

Mr. NORWOOD insisted on an answer to his question. The Senator (Mr. Edmunds) was trying to convince the Senate that these three gentlemen ought to be excluded from the bill, and charged them with being members of an illegal organization. Would he now state the grounds on which he based the charge?

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was trying to convince the Senate that every man ought to be excluded who was an enemy to the government, to his fellow citizens and to good order. He had already stated that he was informed from the best authority that the Executive Department of the government of the United States had evidence showing that the three persons he had named were at this moment, or were a month ago,

THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,

whatever that was. Perhaps the Senator (Mr. Norwood), as he lived nearer the locality, could tell better than he could.

Mr. BLAIR, thinking that Mr. Edmunds referred to him, said he did not live near the locality, but he had been there, and he had heard the testimony on the subject, and he would just as readily believe him (Mr. Edmunds) capable of being a Ku Klux as Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw. He believed them to be honorable gentlemen, and therefore incapable of participating in or countenancing the outrages charged, but he had another reason. The outrages were committed upon the poor and the humble, who had nothing to do with the atrocious tyranny which had disturbed society at the South; and he believed that if men like those charged by Mr. Edmunds had directed the Ku Klux operations they would have begun by Ku Kluxing the scoundrels sent down there by Congress under the reconstruction laws to rob and plunder the people, and who were a disgrace to the country and the age.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Undoubtedly. We all know that, in the honorable Senator's opinion, reconstruction is a disgrace to the age and the country; but it is not a disgrace and an outrage that there should be an organization for the commission of murder, arson and all kinds of outrage.

Mr. BLAIR—I prefer to stigmatize those who have caused those outrages.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a remark implying that Mr. Blair, as he did not denounce the outrages, must approve them.

Mr. BLAIR—Upon the same principle I might charge the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) with approving of the thieving and robberies of the

INFAMOUS CARPET-BAG

government that he helped to establish in the South, for he had never condemned them.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I will be more candid than the Senator. I have not condemned the thieving of the carpet bag governments, as he calls them, because I do not believe it. (Laughter.) I deny that the carpet-bag governments at the South are thieving governments in the sense in which he uses the term. But I have no doubt that in the South as in the North there are men in office who do not administer rightly the duties and functions entrusted to them, and so soon as it is declared that any government in the South or elsewhere is not faithful to its trust in the highest degree, I will go to the verge of the constitution with the Senator to put it down.

Mr. BLAIR—I am very glad to hear that.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I should be still more glad to hear the Senator say that he will go with me to protect the loyal black men of the country. But, on the contrary, when we propose to do that he is always against us.

Mr. BLAIR—I went to protect the liberties of the whole country in the battle field.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Yes; the Senator went to the war, but he got through too soon. (Laughter.)

Mr. BLAIR—Well, it is time for you to do something in that way now; you did nothing then. (Laughter.)

Mr. EDMUNDS—I do not wish to institute a comparison between my services and those of the Senator from Missouri; but, perhaps, he will pardon me if I suggest that this government was not saved altogether by the brigadier generals. (Laughter.)

Mr. NORWOOD, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, said he had heard of the Ku Klux organization, but knew no more about them than he (Edmunds) did. He had heard of outrages at the South, but as many of them were committed by the blacks as upon them. And it was notorious at the South that the negroes did not begin those outrages until after they were put in power by the Reconstruction act.

Mr. SAWYER, fearing that his motion to strike out the exceptions would endanger the bill, withdrew it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Morrill's (of Vermont) amendment, including in the exceptions all persons who have been members of the Ku Klux organization, and it was adopted—yeas 34, nays 16.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that before any person could take the benefit of the bill he must swear that he had never belonged to the Ku Klux or any such organization.

Mr. SCOTT said his experience on the Ku Klux Committee had convinced him that oaths could not bind the members of that organization. Perjury was one of the conditions of membership.

Mr. MORTON knew that, but wished the amendment adopted, so that if any one should subsequently be proved to have belonged to that society he could be prosecuted for perjury. The amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 12.

No other amendments were offered, and the question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN said that ever since he had been in the Senate he had been a believer in the wisdom of removing political disabilities as imposed, not as a punishment for crime, but for reasons of public policy; and therefore had held that as soon as public policy demanded their removal it was the duty of Congress to remove them, irrespective of the merits or demerits of the persons to be affected. He had intended, therefore, to vote for this bill, but it had now been saddled with an amendment which he believed to be unconstitutional, and in every respect mischievous, and therefore he could not vote for the bill.

Messrs. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del.; HILL, (rep.) of Ga., and STEVENSON took the same ground.

Mr. SUMNER said the bill was now elevated and consecrated and warned those who voted against it that they must take the responsibility of voting against a measure securing equal rights and the final measure of reconstruction.

The vote was then taken and the bill was rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:—

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Mich., Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson and Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Davis (West Va.), Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stockton, Scott, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright—19.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the Chicago Relief bill and vote on it without debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the last Amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was carried—yeas, 39; nays, 7.

Then, at twenty-five minutes past seven, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

PATENTS.

The bill to extend the patent of William Trapp for improvements in barrel machinery, which went over last Friday by the expiration of the morning hour, was taken up and passed.

A bill authorizing the application for an extension of the patent of Albert W. Gray, of Middleton, Vt., for an improvement in horse power, was reported by Mr. BROOKS (rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Patents.

After explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. BROOKS also reported a like bill for two patents of George W. Morse for improvements in breech-loading firearms and for an improvement in cartridges.

After discussion the bill was amended so as to allow the use of machinery for the invention that may have been procured and set up during the time the patent had expired; and as thus amended the bill was passed.

Mr. HIBBARD, (dem.) of N. H., also reported a like bill for a patent of Charles P. Wardwell for improved circular saw machinery. Passed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to abate the tax on tobacco owned by certain firms in the town of Louisiana, Mo., which was destroyed by fire. Passed.

Also a bill to pay Charles H. Mallory & Co., of New York, $4,160, the amount of an award made by a Military Court of Inquiry. Passed.

Mr. FRYE, (rep.) of Me., from the same committee, reported a bill to pay to M. F. Garrett, of Bath, Me., $162, for an excess of hospital tax exacted at the port of New Orleans on the ship Itaska. Passed.

Also a bill to pay F. and E. Read, of Bath, Me., $1,200 for the arrest and detention of their ship William M. Read at the port of Valencia, Spain, by the American Consul, in October, 1869, for the protection of American citizens. Passed.

Also a bill to issue to Benjamin Vanneman, of Green county, Ohio, two ten-forty bonds in place of two other bonds destroyed by rats. Passed.

Also a like bill for a $50 bond to G. S. Baker, of Marysville, Mo. Passed.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION

case of Boles against Edwards was then taken up, the unanimous report of the committee being that Boles, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, and that, consequently, Mr. Edwards, the sitting member, is not. After some discussion the report was agreed to, without division, and Mr. Boles was admitted to his seat and sworn in.

Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., presented the remonstrance of Philadelphia printers and type founders, binders, gold beaters and paper makers against the passage of an international copyright law.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of the heirs and legal representatives of Colonel Frazer Vigo, deceased, of Terre Haute, Ind., for money and supplies furnished to troops in 1778, during the Revolutionary War. Passed.

Mr. L. MYERS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of having a government building erected in Philadelphia for a Post Office and United States Courts. Adopted.

On the motion of Mr. DUELL, (rep.) of N. Y., a resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

The House then took up the bill reported last Friday, to pay to the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $[illegible] for the destruction of its buildings and other property, destroyed without authority by disorderly soldiers of the United States during the late rebellion.

The bill was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. L. MYERS in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Education was read, giving the history of the college and its destruction. The buildings were originally designed by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren, and were completed in 1732, and they were totally destroyed by fire in February, 1859. They were rebuilt in a year thereafter, and the college, when restored, was in a better condition than before the fire. Williamsburg, the site of the college, was the key of the military position of the Peninsula, and terrific battles were fought for its possession. Upon the evacuation by a force of rebel cavalry on the 9th of September, 1862, the college was fired by a party of drunken, disorderly and undisciplined stragglers from the United States forces, and the building was destroyed, with the library, apparatus, furniture and other property. The memorialists admitted that they had no legal claim against the United States, but appealed to the justice and generosity of the government.

Mr. PERCE, (rep.) of Miss., chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, recapitulated the facts in the case and advocated the passage of the bill.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of Mass., a member of that committee, also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He mentioned the [illegible] that during the [illegible] war, the college was [illegible] by the French troops, and that subsequently the [illegible] were occupied by the French troops, and [illegible] in much the same way as they were injured by the American troops during the rebellion [illegible] King [illegible], which he heard of, he remitted the damages out of his private purse.

The committee rose in order to have the time for debate extended, and Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill revising and amending the laws relative to the mint, assay offices and coinage. Recommitted.

THE [illegible] CALIFORNIA JUDGES.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the memorial of William Haskins for the impeachment of Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the United States District Court of California, and of Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It was so ordered.

The House then went back into committee and continued the discussion on the William and Mary College bill.

Speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs. STOWELL, (dem.) of Pa., and MCNEELY, (dem.) of Ill., members of the Committee of Education, and, without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned, the session to-morrow being for general debate only.

A COTTON RING.

A Scheme Representing Seventy Million Dollars, Six Millions to Begin With—An Alleged Combination of Prominent Politicians—Amount and Rates of the Cotton Tax—How it is Collected—A Bill for the Refunding of the Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

A new ring of gigantic proportions appears in the field of Washington politics. The dethroned king cotton is himself again, and the cotton ring appears upon the scene. We have had railroad, whiskey, national bank and other rings in operation here for some years past, but the cotton ring is a creation of the present session of Congress.

A combination of prominent politicians has been formed for the purpose of carrying through Congress a bill to refund the taxes collected on new cotton under the acts of Congress of July 1, 1862; June 30, 1864; July 13, 1866; September 1, 1867, and February 3, 1868. It is claimed that the laws authorizing the collection of the cotton tax were unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and that the united Southern delegation in Congress, aided by the democrats voting in solid phalanx, can carry a bill through authorizing the refunding from the National Treasury of the entire amount collected.

It is claimed that Mr. Secretary Boutwell's one hundred and odd millions of dollars has been lying idle in the Treasury too long already, and that the bulk of it should be distributed to the people in the form of a refund of the unjust and unconstitutional cotton tax. I am using the argument of those who favor the proposed measure—not my own. A bill providing for the refund has already been prepared, and will be introduced when the proper time arrives. In a few days it is expected.

AMOUNT OF COTTON TAX COLLECTED.

The following tabular statement shows the amount of cotton tax collected while the laws were in force, from 1863 to 1868, inclusive:—

Years.	Amount.
1863 (fiscal year)	$351,331
1864 (fiscal year)	1,268,412
1865 (fiscal year)	1,772,983
1866 (fiscal year)	18,409,654
1867 (fiscal year)	23,769,078
1868 (fiscal year)	22,500,948
Total	$68,072,388

During the years 1866 and 1867 there was collected by Treasury special agents an aggregate tax of $2,018,319 in the late insurrectionary states, the most of which was on cotton; so that the tax it is now proposed to refund amounts, in round numbers, to $70,000,000.

THE RATE OF THE TAXES.

Under the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, the tax on raw cotton was fixed at one half of one per cent per pound, and remained at that rate until June 30, 1864, when it was increased to two cents per pound. On the 13th of July, 1866, however, it was increased to three cents per pound, where it remained until September 1, 1867, when it was fixed at two and one half cents per pound. On the 3d of February, 1868, the tax was altogether abolished.

It will be seen by the above that a bill for the refund of the cotton tax is altogether a stupendous affair, but, unless there is something of a force behind it, scarcely worth talking about. The gentlemen engaged in the work have already secured about six million dollars of claims for refund under the proposed law, and are, it is understood, daily gathering in more.

All these claims, bought for a song, will be worth their face in greenbacks the instant the bill in question becomes a law. There can be no question about them, as each one is accompanied by a receipt from an internal revenue collector, which the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau here must verify. They are made out something like this:—

THE UNITED STATES TO JOHN JONES, DR.

To tax paid on raw cotton, $—, as per accompanying receipt of Richard Roe, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Alabama.

On the back of each is the usual form of assignment to some one of the managers of the cotton ring.

OPERATIONS COMMENCED.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cotton ring has a good basis. Six million dollars of claims to begin upon, besides, it is stated by those inside, ready money enough for necessary expenses. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand are experienced in the business of lobbying and are very confident of ultimate success. With a leverage of $6,000,000 to commence with and $64,000,000 more behind it is thought that the refund can be pushed through both houses of Congress.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rustlings from the Wings.

"Divorce" is underlined for Providence and New Orleans.

E. T. Stetson played at the Salt Lake Theatre the past week.

Daly's "Man and Wife" is still on the boards of the Brooklyn Theatre.

Sheridan and Mack have been engaged by Thomas Maguire for California.

James Ward plays in Troy this week, and goes to Albany next week.

Dollie Bidwell opens in Albany on February 26, and Brooklyn March 4.

The Chapman Sisters opened the Capitol Theatre, Albany, on the 5th inst.

The Chapman Sisters open in Philadelphia on February 12, for two weeks.

Kate Fisher is playing in Baltimore this week, and continues there one week longer.

M. W. Leffingwell commenced at the Lyceum Theatre, Toronto, Canada, on the 5th inst.

"Lalla Rookh" is to be produced at the Grand Opera House on March 11 in grand style.

Lillie Eldridge played to the best business of the season at the Lyceum, Toronto, last week.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers commences in Cincinnati on March 18, and is followed there by Kate Fisher.

Lotta commences at the Opera House, St. Louis, on March 4, under Ben De Bar's management.

The Rigl Sisters have gone to Boston, where they opened on the 5th inst. for six weeks at the Howard Athenæum.

The Holman family are making preparations for an extended tour of variety business through the country.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau commences a two weeks' engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th inst.

"Buffalo Bill" will shortly hunt buffaloes, scalp Indians and indulge in such frontier amusements at the Bowery Theatre.

Lillie Eldridge has been a success wherever she has played her piece of "Alina." She commences in Troy on the 19th inst.

Charles H. Day will be the business manager of the Globe Theatre during the Laura Keene and Matilda Heron season.

"Undine" will be produced at Niblo's Garden on the 26th instant. De Rosa has been engaged for that one week as *première danseuse*.

The "Black Crook" will be produced at the Boston Theatre on February 26, with the same features as are now in it at Niblo's Garden.

Marietta Ravel is at the Opera House, Rochester, N. Y., this week. Edwin Forrest opens there on February 28, for four nights.

Kelly & Leon terminated their three months' engagement with Maguire in California on February 4, and started overland for this city on the 5th.

Marion Mordaunt made a hit in Brooklyn in her new play of "Darling," and, in consequence, she has had a number of offers to play throughout the country.

Thomas Maguire, the pioneer manager of California will leave for the Pacific Coast during the present week. He has secured a first class burlesque troupe.

The burlesque of "Bad Dickey" will be produced at the Union Square Theatre on the 12th instant. Moses W. Fiske will be the star, supported by a regular burlesque company.

William Henderson, manager of the Opera House, Providence, R. I., produced the "Sea of Ice" in splendid style on the 5th inst. He has in active preparation "Divorce," which will be presented on or about the 19th inst.

Mlle. Marguerite D'Ozy Pretore, a charming young vocalist, made quite a hit at the last concert of the Ninth Regiment Band at the Grand Opera House by her artistic rendering of Balfe's "Si tu Savais" and an aria from "Les Bavards."

The Meech Brothers produced the "Black Crook" at the Academy of Music, Buffalo, on the 5th inst. for two weeks. Mlle. Lupo is the *première danseuse*, with a good ballet. The Snow Brothers, with their performing dogs, have been secured. The Meech Brothers contemplate taking the "Crook" on a travelling tour for six or ten weeks.

Mr. Lester Wallack announces that he has engaged Mr. Sothern to commence an engagement at his theatre next September. This celebrated comedian will appear during the season in a round of his favorite characters, and also in others in which he has not yet been seen in this country, some of which were specially written for him. Such an announcement cannot fail to gratify the patrons of this standard theatre.

Caroline Richings has been a great success with [illegible] in English Opera. Through her agent, [illegible] Brown, she has been kept playing engagements since the 1st of January, and her time is all taken up to the middle of April. The past week she was in Rochester, opening in Pittsburg on the 12th, and goes thence to Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, and [illegible] in Boston on March 4. She then goes to Chicago and probably to California.

John Jack plays Lester Wallack's part of John Garth, in John Brougham's play of that name, through the Eastern cities, opening at Newark on the 12th inst. He will be supported by Miss Annie Firmin, a talented young actress, whose beauty alone should be a guarantee of success to the company. From Newark the genial John goes directly East, and it is very probable his tour will be an extended one. The company was engaged by Mr. Harry Cunningham.

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